The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,105.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be, on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
,, Ratnagherry	22		Dec.
,, Vingorla	22	,, Galle	1
,, Carwar	23	,, Negapatam	4
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras	6
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada	8
,, Tellicherry	25	,, Visagapatam	9
,, Calicut	26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	26	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Cochin	27	,, False Point	11
,, Allepey	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Tuticorin	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
,, Kurrachee	Dec. 1	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur	2	,, Bushire	16
,, Muscat	3	,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	12	,, Guadur	24
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 3 0
Second Class	0 12 1	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
Third Class	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

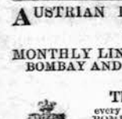
The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX, limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 54 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA :

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste.....	£50	£35
To Suez.....	£26	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,500 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste.....	£40	£18- 0
To Port Said.....	£28	£14- 0
To Suez.....	£23	£13- 7
To Ancona.....	£18	£ 7-13
To Aden.....	£12	£ 6- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria to and from Suez. The P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have got the accommodation of a commodious Saloon on board. At Trieste the traveller such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of passenger and interconnecting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers from Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 25s. per cwt. for excess, the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 25s. per cwt. for excess, weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13	Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 1d. per lb. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by steamers under any Flag transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th November 1871.

S. S. BREADALBANE, from LONDON.—Consignees of CARGO, shipped by the above Steamer, are informed that arrived in Bombay per Tenasserim and Khedive, are informed that their GOODS WILL BE SOLD on Owners' account TO PAY SALVAGE EXPENSES incurred, unless taken delivery of within ten days from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA (2,798 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, Rs. ,, 600 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE :

1st Class to Suez.....	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

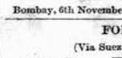
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)



THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 880 effective (classed A1 for 10½ years at Lloyds', W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st class to Liverpool.....	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first class full powered iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power, (lately of Allan's, Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Annan, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via the Suez Canal), on JANUARY 10, 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

Intending Passengers should make immediate application to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them. Fare—Rs. 150.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste.....£ 50	0 ...	£ 35 0 ...	£ 19 0
,, Port Said.....£ 23	0 ...	£ 23 0 ...	£ 14 6
,, Suez .....£ 36	0 ...	£ 22 9 ...	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £72	2nd Class. £45	3rd Class. £4
Suez	£36	£21	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual WEEKLY Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

100 Dozen Quarts Ullaged Beer.
5 Cases Silk Bordered Dhoteas and Sarries.
5 Bales Coloured Prints.
10 Bales Grey Piece Goods.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor Ebram Peer Momed.
On account of the concern, saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane :—
1 Case Samples.
Also at 2 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse.
2 Cases Blankets, Bails, and Press.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores and Fragrant Perfumery by the celebrated and well-known makers G. F. Coward & Co.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Invoices of fresh Oilmanstores and superior Perfumery, just landed ex Albert Victor, the same consisting of assorted Pickles, Vinegar, Barbados Gherkins, Salad Oil, assorted Sauces, French Capers and Olives, Lemon Syrup, assorted Tart Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Candied Mixed Peel, Currants, Turkey Figs, Raisins and Muscatel Prunes, Jordan Almonds, Tapioca, Barley, Arrowroot, Oatmeal, Maccaroni, Cheddar Cheese in bladders, Preserved Raw Bacon in tins, &c., &c., Scented and Fragrant Perfumery such as Essence of Roses and assorted Essences in cut glass bottles, Oil of Roses, Golden Oil, Milk of Roses, Lavender Water, Rear Grease, Macassar Pomade, Marrow Oil, Cold and Cream, Skin Cream, Scented Dentifrices, Scillitz Powder, Jamaica Ponatum, Scented, Brown, Windsor and Honey Soap.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Galvanized Iron Sheets, Machinery, Iron Rails, Spelter, Pickaxes, &c.

Under instruction Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, to-morrow THURSDAY the 16th, and FRIDAY the 17th instant, the following Articles saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane ex Kodaikal, Tenasserim, and S. S. Columbian :—

431 Packages of Gilmanstores, Provisions, Galvanized Iron Sheets, Iron Safes, Pickaxes, Spelter, Iron Building Posts, Machinery, Funnels, Wheels and rails.

Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom duty and clear the Goods from the above Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c., at Modykhana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his late residence, at Modykhana, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordas Mogjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
1 Set of English-built Mail Harness, nearly new.
1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART in our FIRM CEASED THIS DAY.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Mr. O. H. RUELBERG has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

KNOOP & Co.

Bombay, 14th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The FIRM hitherto existing under the Style of Messrs. H. M. CAMAJEE'S SONS has THIS DAY BEEN DISSOLVED by our mutual consent.

Our London Firm of Messrs. D. D. CAMA & Co. is also already wound up.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.
DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA.

Bombay, 12th November 1871.

NOTICE.—We have established Ourselves in Bombay as GENERAL MERCHANTS and AGENTS, under the Style and Firm of Messrs. DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA.
DADABHOY DOSSABHOY CAMA.

Bombay, 13th November 1871.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

will take place in the Boys' School,

ON THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER 1871.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Pianoforte Solo	"Tyrol"	Wallace.
Glee	"Farewell to the Forest"	Mendelsohn.
Song	"The Stirrup Cup"	Arditi.
Duett	"The Gipsey Countess"	Glover.
Song	"Love's Request"	Reichardt.
Lector	"The Babes in the Wood"	Artemus Ward.
Song	"Kathleen Mavourneen"	Crouch.
Comic Song	"Mrs. Jones's Musical Party"	Hobson.

Part II.

Fantasia (Flute and Piano)	"From "Lucrezia Borgia"	Briccialdi.
Trio	"Breathe soft ye Winds"	Paxton.
Song	"The Dream of Home"	Arditi.
Song	"My Pretty Jane"	Balfe.
Glee	"All among the Barley"	Stirling.
Song	"Her bright smile haunts me still"	Wrighton.
Song	"Phœbe, dearest, tell, oh tell me"	Wallace.
Recitation	"The Doctor"	Anonymous.
Song	"Happy be thy Dreams"	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Entertainment to commence at 8-30 P.M. Carriages to be ordered at 10 P.M.

☞ No charge is made for admission to these Entertainments, but boxes are placed at the doors to receive contributions in aid of the Institution, which is in serious need of support.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate (above Messrs. Thomson & Co., Asquith & Co., and Heeptoola Allibhoy & Co.). Rent from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Also a Ground Floor, next to Messrs. Asquith & Co., which is well adapted for a Show Room. For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Camballa Hill, Bombay, October, 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship LOCHLOMOND, Lieutenant C. Grey, R. N. R., Commander, ARRIVED from CALCUTTA, are requested to PAY FREIGHT to us and SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO at once; all ready Goods for which Boats are not alongside will be landed by us at Consignee's risk and expense.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,

Agents for Ship Lochlomond.

Bombay, 9th November 1871.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandize despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for the General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Widows' Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., &c. All Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goodsfor Sale.

J. L. MADDEN, Manager.

156 Leadenhall, Street, } LONDON.
23 Regent Street, }
10 North John Street, LIVERPOOL.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following list is given the First Cash Column shows the lowest NET CASH PRICES for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the price of named articles of the very best material and workmanship procurable; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8	to 65 0
,, Frock ,, ...	32 8	65 0
,, Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
,, Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats.....	15 8	45 0
,, ,, Trousers	10 8	23 0
,, Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	40 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats...	22 0	40 0
,, ,, Vests	5 0	9 8
,, Trousers	10 0	18 0
,, D. B. Coats	13 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
,, English ,, ...		5 0
,, Linen Drill ,, ...		3 0
Coloured Linsey		5 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets (best longcloth)	3 0	8 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains.....		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets.....	13 0	to 15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
,, Solar Topies		14 0
,, Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Coloured Felt Hats	4 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	3 0	4 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Washable Oxford Cloth Shirts, perfect fit, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0	to 8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each.....	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth		3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns		3 0
Merino Pants.....	3 8	5 0
Lamb's Wool Pants, each.....	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	45 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	13 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undersbirts	48 0	72 0
White Cotton Half Hose.....	8 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose.....	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose.....	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerbocker Hose	36 0	48 0
Best Threaded Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various Shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks, Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NOTICES.

☞ BURRA KHUBBER. ☜

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

MORLEY HALL, COLABA,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT,

FLIGHTS OF FANCY!!

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THAT HAS EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

THE WONDERFUL GREGORYS

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

PROFESSOR JOHN C. GREGORY.

Mdlle GERTRUDE GREGORY,
Miss BESSIE GREGORY,
Mr. JOHN GREGORY,
Master ALBERT GREGORY,
Master WILLIE GREGORY,
Master ALOYSIUS GREGORY,
Master GUSTAVUS GREGORY,

THE WONDERFUL TROUPE OF DOGS AND MONKEYS.

THE MARVELLOUSLY TRAINED PONIES, AND GREAT COMIC PANTOMIMES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserve Seats, Dress Circle, Rs.	4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

Seats may be reserved at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort. Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 o'clock. Carriages ordered for 11-15.

Manager—Mr. H. R. Harwood, Huntley Lodge.

GOA LOAN.

THE GOVERNMENT of GOA will ISSUE in BOMBAY a LOAN of TEN LACS of RUPEES, in Bonds of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 each, Bombay Currency, bearing Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, PAYABLE in BOMBAY HALF YEARLY.

The Loan has been sanctioned by the PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT, and is secured by an *ad valorem* duty of three per cent. on the Goods Imported and Exported at Goa, and is redeemable in fifteen years from date of issue.

We have been appointed the AGENTS of the Goa Government by His Excellency COUNT DE SAN JANUARIO, Governor of Goa, and are prepared to receive Tenders for this Loan up till Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

The issue for the present year will be restricted to Two Lacs of Rupees.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount applied for.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents, Government of Goa.

Bombay, 26th October 1871.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about FORTY-SEVEN NATIVE CONVICTS with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Office a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comforts during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also 1 cpasses or Swe

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	97
25,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,240 nl.
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	662½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ext. Issue	185
15,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	321	all	12 pct.	Mercantile Bank of India	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
25,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109·15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£15	186·0·1	do.	Do. New Shares	226

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,525
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	870
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,153
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	940
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	360
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	33⅓do.	Do New	430 x d
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,800	all	60	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,000
200	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Franji Cowasji Press Co.	1,000
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375 x d
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,125
200	5,000	2,000	150 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	980 x d
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	525
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timsovsky Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,330
560	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
100	5·5	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	980
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
750	2,000	all	...	Dhuriimsey Spinning	2,700
750	2,000	all	250p.	Great Eastern	2,100
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.	Marcokji Petit's	1,090
900	1,0. 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	983
500	2,500	all	425	Oriental	2,665
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—14TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 14th November, 1-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 9 minutes.
Via Turkey, 13th November, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 30 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 14th November, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th November, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 16 minutes.
Via Turkey, 13th November, 5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 4 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 14th November, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 14th November, 3-42 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 26 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
rom Calcutta	2 5	0 15
,, Kurrachee	6 14	0 11
,, Madras	0 27	0 3
,, Galle	13 38	1 47

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th Nov., 1-7 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th Nov., 12-10 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 13th Nov., 5-37 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th Nov., 5 P.M. From America, via Russia, 14th Nov., 3-42 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdis	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	Nonship.
	Coffee	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 25 to 30 per cheet
China	Opium	Rs. 6 per bale
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Calcutta to Bombay		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.
Mauritius		

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Hibbert	Cochin.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Arundel	Crocker	Calcutta, Oct. 7.
	Malacca (s)	Bernard	Sydney, Oct. 14.
	Serapis		Portsmouth, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Coast and Kurrachee.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 15th Nov., 7-49 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long., 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 11th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·780	in.
Temperature of the Air	80·7	,,
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·5	,,
Dew Point	73·5	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·792	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded S	7·0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	86·3	,,
Minimum do. do.	78·6	,,
General direction of wind, ENE, NE, WSW, W, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours	213.	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of rain during the week	0	10
Registered between 1st January and 5th November	37	85
Total fall of rain between 1st January and 12th November.	37	95

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 55 bales wool, G. H. Fazelbhoy.
Mongolia, s, 40 bales wool, N. Soondorjee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 14

Mackay, Colonel, 13 Bgde. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Boothby, Lt.-Col., do. do. do.
Macintyre, Lt.-Col., do. do. do.
Hughes, Captain, do. do. do.
Webb, Captain, do. do. do.
Tottenham, Captain, do. do. do.
Baker, Captain, do. do. do.
Jones, Captain, do. do. do.
Simpson, Lieut., do. do. do.
Hutchinson, Adjutant, do. do. do.
Wigham, Lieut., do. do. do.
Fletcher, Lieut., do. do. do.
Dunnage, Lieut., do. do. do.
Mackinlay, Lieut., do. do. do.
Purdy, Lieut., do. do. do.
Burridge, Lieut., do. do. do.
Trollope, Lieut. do. do. do.
Clarke, Lieut., do. do. do.
Bone, Surgeon Major, do. do. do.
Baker, Assistant Surgeon, do. do. do.
Simon, Assistant Surgeon, do. do. do.
Irvine, Assistant Surgeon, do. do. do.
Creyke, Assistant Surgeon, do. do. do.
Fyfe, Quartermaster, do. do. do.
Twiss, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, do. do. do.
Gordon, Captain, do. do. do.
Hemans, Lieutenant, do. do. do.
Boulter, Vet. Surg., do. do. do.
Collins, Vet. Surg., 6th Drags., do. do.
Hodgins, Qr. Mr., 18th Hus., do. do.
Willis, Qr. Mr., 20th Hus., do. do.
Ffolliott, Asst. Surg., 20th Hus., do. do.
Gibson, Quartermaster, 5th Bgde R. A., do. do.
French, Captain, 6th do. do. do.
Yeoge, Captain, 8th do. do.
Rich, Lieutenant, 9th do. do.
Paterson, Asst.-Surg., 11th do. do.
Robinson, Qt. Master, 18th do. do.
Morton, Lieut.-Col., 23rd do. do.
Lane, Captain, 20th do. do.
Carey, Asst.-Surgeon, 20th do. do.
Flood, Captain, 1-2nd Foot, do. do.
Mitchell, Lieutenant, 2-19th Foot, do. do.
Lahilly, Assistant Surgeon, 1-21st Foot, do. do.
Reshy, Ensign, 44th Regiment, do. do.
Braine, Captain, 56th Regiment, do. do.
Mitchell, Riding Master, 108th Regiment, do. do.
Lawder, Ensign, 96th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.
Beville, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Gr. Regiment, on leave, from Mahableshwur.
Wyndham, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Cartwright, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Davies, Assistant Surgeon, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from Umballa.
Musgrave, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Umballa.
Busbe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.
Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Robinson, Quartermaster, 18th Bgde Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from Kirkee.
Sanders, Assistant Surgeon, 10th Regiment Beng. N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Cawnpore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

McRae, Ensign, 8th Foot, to join, to Nussearabad.
Newport, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Kirkee.
Lee, Captain, 2-24th Madras Regiment, to join, to Secundrabad.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	... Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	... ,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	... ,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	... ,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.
HENRY CONDER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.
H. D. DODS, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.
W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
REV. J. PATON.
A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Master—MR. MCDONALD, Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, } With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
Drawing Mistress—MISS COLLETT.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Master—MR. LUMSDEN, Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN, } With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Music..... 10 ,,
Drawing..... 2 ,,

* BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.
A Class for Apprentice mects every evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, in the Fort High School. Master, Mr. F. MACAFEE. Fee, Rs. 2 per month.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
J. PATON, } cretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

KING—November 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of H. R. King, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1871.

THE results of the opening of the Suez Canal may be said to have in one respect disappointed the expectations of both the projectors and the opponents of the great work of M. de Lesseps. It was certainly anticipated by both friends and enemies that the cutting through of the Isthmus of Suez would be the means of transferring to the countries surrounding the basin of the Mediterranean that control of the Eastern trade which they had lost through the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope; and, while Lord Palmerston's mind was disturbed by patriotic fears, the foes of England exultingly subscribed capital to aid in the completion of an enterprise, which, they fondly hoped, would destroy the commercial supremacy of "the modern Carthage." It is clear, now, that these hopes and fears were vain. The Canal is destined, apparently, to confirm and extend the mercantile superiority of the English at sea; and it is now understood that while England has stores of iron and coal and skilled labour, enabling her to build and sail steamers more cheaply than other nations, and to load them with goods that are in demand with flourishing communities in which English influence is paramount all over the world, her commerce is based upon foundations which cannot be shaken. The completion of the Canal, instead of ruining us, has in fact only made the relations between England and her colonies and dependencies in the East more intimate and cordial than before. It is satisfactory to see that the English press, though misled for a time by the grand promises of partizans of the Euphrates Valley Railway, has now become convinced of the absurdity of expecting such a route as Mr. W. P. Andrew recommends to have the slightest chance of competing successfully with the Suez Canal for the carriage of the commerce between Europe and Asia. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a recent article, pointed out with admirable clearness and force the unreasonableness of contending that merchants will go to the expense of having their goods unloaded at Alexandretta, carried at great cost by rail through Turkey in Asia, and put on board ship again at Bussorah, for the problematical gain of a day or two on the whole voyage, when they can ship merchandize at Liverpool in a Canal steamer that will not break bulk all the way to Bombay.

The Canal must grow in favour year by year with traders of all nations, and its existence increases the former importance of Egypt as one of the principal highways of commerce. Moreover, even as regards the fast mail and passenger traffic, which will probably never go through the Canal, Egypt must for years to come keep the monopoly she now enjoys. It is evident that there will soon be a vast development of joint-stock enterprize in the direction of creating new routes of travel round the world; and the scheme of a through railway by Constantinople between England and India will in all likelihood be realized within the next fifteen or twenty years. But, meanwhile, all the improvements that are being accomplished in European communications tend to concentrate the overland traffic on the Italian lines of railway, from which it can be most easily and conveniently despatched by way of Alexandria. The docks and piers at Suez and the new harbour works at Alexandria testify to the Viceroy's anxiety to do all in his power to facilitate the speedy transit of the Indian mails, and the fault that is still justly found with the manner in which the mail service by this route is conducted is due entirely to the management of the P. and O. Company. In spite of the facts that coals cost now on the average only about one-half the price paid for them in the East at the time the mail contract was signed, and that the new compound engines in use on board most of the P. and O. steamers are worked much less expensively than the class of engines they have superseded, the Company insists on its steamers still jogging comfortably along at the old pace. It is freely admitted that there would not be the least difficulty now if the train service on the continent of Europe were accelerated, and the steamers ran at the average speed of 11 knots an hour (which they are well able to do), in conveying the English mails from London to Bombay in seventeen days instead of twenty-two; and, but for the scandalous neglect with which India is treated by the London Post Office, we should not now be waiting for reforms which would give us, at no expense, all the advantages sanguine projectors hope to derive from the construction of a Euphrates Valley Railway. It is, perhaps, fortunate for us that there is an independent English community in Australia which can annul any contract that is not worked to its satisfaction. The P. and O. Co. is now threatened with the loss of its Australian contracts unless it can carry the mails much more quickly than it has hitherto done; and, as the Company will no doubt make an effort to avert this calamity, the London Post Office may discover that eleven knots an hour is not an impossible rate of speed for steamers conveying the mails in the Eastern seas. Some of the delays on the voyage are attributed to the difficulty, on the home side, of working the Southampton and Brindisi lines together, and we have heard what seems to us an excellent suggestion, that the P. and O. Company might save money for itself and give more satisfaction to its customers, if it could choose such a port as Reggio on the west coast of Italy instead of Brindisi on the east, as the terminus of the Continental mail line, and could let it be the port of call instead of Malta for the outward-bound Southampton steamer. One steamer might in that case take on all the mails and passengers; and it would be much pleasanter to travel through Italy by way of Naples, Rome, and Florence, than to make the long and dreary journey from Brindisi to Bologna.

There are urgent political, as well as commercial, reasons why the English Government should use all its influence to develope the capabilities of the Egyptian route to the utmost. We need not waste words in proving what a delusion it is to suppose that England could strengthen her hold of India by helping Mr. Andrew to make his railway from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. How many thousand men do the enthusiasts who talk about the "political and military advantages" of this proposed new line imagine would be required to guard it in time of war against a Russian army invading Asiatic Turkey from Transcaucasia? Even if the Constantinople railway were finished, we could not count on using it except in time of peace. Our main dependence, it cannot be too often repeated, must be upon the sea; and for this reason Egypt, which guards the shortest passage between the Eastern and Western seas, is and must always be the vital point in our communications, to be secured and defended at any cost. The very interesting and important letter from the *Times'* correspondent at Athens on the changed aspect of the Eastern Question for England in 1871 correctly foreshadows what ought to be our policy henceforth in Egypt and the Levant. The restlessly ambitious and uncertain policy of the Khedive, who is always dreaming of independence and becoming the prey of some fresh band of European adventurers with guns or ships to sell which some day perhaps he may take courage to use, makes it very desirable that the neutrality of the Suez Canal should be decreed, and that a stop should be put to the building, along the banks of the Canal, of forts which an enterprising enemy might seize and hold for months before he was expelled, and cause thereby well-nigh fatal injury to our commerce. A European guarantee of the neutrality of the Canal would pledge public opinion in favour of keeping open at all times a safe passage for trading ships to or from India; and, if it would not secure us against plots antagonistic to English interests in Egypt, it would give us a sufficient excuse for occupying the country, in case those plots threatened to violate the neutrality solemnly guaranteed by the great Powers. It is necessary, however, above all things, in these days, to remember that the most skilful diplomacy, and the most sacred treaties, are of small avail to maintain the greatness of an Empire, unless they are backed by a material force that can command respect. The neutrality of the Suez Canal, if Earl Granville can get it proclaimed, will be most valuable to England, so long only as the English fleets in the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean are strong enough to keep the mastery of the seas and to place Egypt at our mercy.

WE gladly find room this morning for the letter in which Dr. Blaney explains his moderate and sensible proposal for giving Bombay an adequate supply of water by making the Toolsee lake a feeder of Vehar. The cost of executing this project would probably not exceed three lacs, and its completion would at once free us from the dread of being visited by a water famine in Bombay.

YESTERDAY forenoon H. M.'s troop-ship Serapis arrived in harbour with the 13th Brigade R.A., and drafts of the R. H. A., 6th, 9th, 20th Brigades R. A., and Royal Engineers. Crossing from Aden she experienced very tempestuous weather. Great alarm was felt on board, and she had a gig blown away, and a sail that had been closely furled. Two deaths and one birth occurred during the voyage.

MR. MAHOMED NUBBEE KHAN has forwarded, we learn, to his agent, Hajee Mahomed Hoosen, at Yezd, a donation of Rs. 2,500, to relieve the victims of the Persian famine. Mr. Nubbee Khan is the only son of the late Mahomed Baker Khan, who for some time filled the post of British Resident at the Court of the Imam of Muscat.

IN March last a Committee, appointed by the Government of Bengal, made certain proposals for the reorganisation of the Calcutta and Hooghly Madrusahs; and a memorial has just been presented to Mr. Campbell respecting those proposals, representing that on certain important points the Committee's recommendations are likely to frustrate the very object contemplated. The memorialists regret that the Committee has recommended, and that His Honor has sanctioned, the abolition of the office of principal; and say that they would much prefer to see the reorganization of the Calcutta Mudrusah carried out with the view of its ultimately becoming a great Anglo-Arabic College (teaching a less extended course in Arabic, but a much higher one in English than proposed by the Committee, and having a competent head to superintend its affairs), and of the Hooghly Mudrusah with that of its becoming a College for instruction in Arabic and the vernaculars. Such a course, they consider, would put an end to all the other objections to which the Committee's proposals are open. Mr. Campbell, in a formal resolution, says he thinks the suggestions of the memorialists well worthy of consideration, and has promised that they will be carefully considered.

THE opening of the Alfred Road was one of the greatest improvements which we have seen effected in Bombay during the past few years, for while formerly the residents of Malabar Hill and Breach Candy had to drive to the Fort or Colaba through the native town, the streets of which are mostly squalid, shut out from the sea breeze, and difficult to keep in good repair by reason of the great traffic, they now have a wide, noble roadway skirting the sea, and on which carriages are not in continual danger from reckless hackerywallas. But there is one drawback to the comfort of using this road, and that is the close proximity of the railway. Seeing that the line now runs parallel to the road, and only a few yards from it, along nearly its whole length, it is surprising that accidents do not happen oftener by high-spirited horses being frightened by passing trains. And this especially since, within the last month, the passenger trains run as far as the end of Church Gate Street, and no wall has been erected between the road way and the length just opened to keep the trains out of horses' sight. But again, were a high wall erected for this purpose, it would detract from the comfort of the road by shutting out the breeze, so that it is to be hoped that the Government will without further delay order the original plan according to which the reclamation was to be laid out to be carried into effect. When Back Bay was being reclaimed between two and three years ago, the intention, we know, was to have a promenade on the sea edge of the reclamation running the whole way from Colaba to Chowpatty, next a carriage drive, and then the railway inside; and if this plan could be carried out, there would be no difficulty in so screening off the railway that there would be but little chance of any horses being so frightened by trains as to cause serious accidents.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day shows a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7 1/16d.

The Bombay Mail of the 21st ultimo was delivered in London on the 11th instant.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

WE are in a position to contradict the rumour that Colonel W. W. Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattywar, is about to go on leave. It is probable that he will remain until the settlement of Girassia claims has been brought into operation. This is to be desired, as Colonel Anderson has warmly advocated the rights of the proprietary class affected. There is to be a Durbar at Rajkote about the 21st December, at which the Nawab of Joonagurh will be invested with the insignia of the Star of India. Owing to the want of rain, the crops have failed in many talookas, and there is apprehension of a scarcity of water in the hot weather. From want of rain, the tanks in the hot district of Jhalawar are not nearly filled, and the cotton crop may be affected. The Wadwan extension line will be open for traffic as far as the large town of Veeramgaum by the end of this month. If the rates of carriage hire are lowered by the railway company, a great impetus to the cotton trade in those parts may be expected. It would be well if an Assistant Magistrate were permanently appointed to Veeramgaum. The Railway Engineers are finishing the survey of the branch line to the Government salt depôts at Patree. Colonel Anderson and the Political Assistants are in their districts; the Wadwan agency is at present in charge of Mr. Aston, C.S., during the absence of Mr. Jardine, now engaged at Bombay in the settlement of the Girass disputes and the arrangements to be made in connection with the proposed appointment of a Judicial Assistant to the Agent. In some parts of the State of Bhownugger, and in the western districts adjoining the Gaekwar's possessions, there has been a failure of crops. The public are anxious to be informed as to the manner in which the services of the late Mr. Kursondass Mooljee are to be commemorated.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE GATLING GUN.

THE Gatling offers every condition needful, the *Broad Arrow* says, in a national arm. It is drawn and worked with facility in the most difficult country. It obviously tends to the economy of life and labour, and, while inflicting the severest loss on the enemy, is capable of management by the fewest and least instructed of gunners. It is less costly than a field-gun, and is admirably adapted to supplement and act in conjunction with the Snider or Martini-Henry, in the hands of our Militia and Volunteers. With a small detachment of infantry proceeding on special service, as well as for the dismounted men of cavalry as suggested by the "Old Shikarry," it would be the right gun in the right place; and generally, no battery of artillery, no regiment of cavalry, no battalion of infantry, no fort, no village on the coast line, no colony, no defensible position at home or abroad, no outpost of our ubiquitous emigrants, should remain unprovided with their due complement of these guns of the future, ready to be taken into action at a moment's notice, and as useful in attack as defence.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN BREECH-LOADER.

THE military correspondent of the *Magdeburg Gazette* says that the Prussian War Department has now entirely given up the idea of retaining Zundnadelgewehr in a modified form as the future arm of the German troops. The new metal cartridge, too, is only to be regarded as provisional, and steps are to be taken for obtaining a new one, which shall be more in accordance with the latest developments of military science. The Bavarian Werder rifle is just now in great favour with military men at Berlin, especially on account of its small calibre, length of range, accuracy of fire, and simplicity of construction, the Werder rifle consisting of seventeen parts only, while nearly all the other breech-loading rifles are composed of at least twenty parts. Another great advantage of this rifle is that the exploded cartridge can be got rid of by a single touch of the finger, and that the loading is performed in one movement and a half. Since the late war more importance has been attached to length of range than to rapidity of fire, and it is just in this quality, says the correspondent, that the Zundnadelgewehr is far inferior to all the breech-loading rifles.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

THE unprecedented failure of the rain-fall of the present year brings forcibly before us the unsatisfactory condition of the water-supply of the city. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at regarding the quality of the water in relation to a diminished quantity in the reservoir, the possibility of the occurrence of a water famine, from absolute failure of the Vehar supply, cannot be denied. He would be a bold man who would counsel us to cast aside fear, and trust to a copious and sufficient rain-fall next year. That anticipated sufficiency might not be vouchsafed to us, and if the water supply of Bombay should absolutely fail in 1872, the calamity that would overtake the city would be overwhelming. No description of the horrors of such a calamity is necessary.

At the present moment, the immediate question connected with our water-supply in consequence of the deficient rain-fall in 1871, appears to be narrowed to the consideration of the relative purity of the water with the fall in the Vehar reservoir, and its probable influence upon public health. I have carefully perused the remarks which accompanied Dr. Lyon's analyses of the water of the Vehar lake at various depths. The water was examined on the 30th of July last, when the height of water at the gauge stood at 46·9 feet. The water was drawn from the surface, and from depths of fifteen, thirty, and forty-five feet. The general conclusions arrived at by this examination are that organic impurity is not very much increased by the depth, although the amount of suspended matter—vegetable *debris*—is so increased, and that the total oxygen required by the water at about 140° Fahrenheit in presence of acid increases with the depth. From the mortality tables of the last ten years, while it is not easy to prove that the general death-rate has always increased relatively with the fall of the water in the Vehar reservoir, nor that the class of diseases which might be expected to be more fatal during an impure water-supply, has actually contributed to swell the mortality proportionately in seasons of scanty rain-fall, still there is sufficient in these tables to encourage the presumption—if it be nothing more—that the water of the Vehar reservoir is not so conducive to the maintenance of public health in seasons of scanty as in those of copious rain-fall, and that, with a diminished level in the Vehar reservoir, impurity increases. This accords with the general experience of the Vehar water-supply, and it is just what might be expected to occur.

It will be granted, perhaps, that the water in the Vehar reservoir always contains more or less organic impurity; granted, also, that that impurity is relatively greater with a diminished quantity of water; and granted, too, that the reservoir contains a large quantity of rank vegetation, which is not only incapable of supplying oxygen to the water by the process of its growth, but which, by its rankness and death, contributes to an increase of the organic impurity day by day.* The only process of purification which the Vehar water undergoes is that which may be derived from exposure of the surface water to the atmosphere. I need hardly say that where good and wholesome water is required this process is never trusted to as the only means of purifying the water-supply of a large city. Filter beds have been proposed for Bombay by Professor Frankland, and, however efficient this means of purification might be, the plan would be very costly, and need not now be considered. Dr. Lyon recommends the use of sand and charcoal filters by the consumers of water in their houses. The consideration of this suggestion does not fall within the scope of the present paper. Practically we have no existing available means of removing suspended organic impurity from the Vehar water, whether therefore the supply which the city may receive in April and May next be pure or impure, it must be used by the masses in the state in which it is delivered. This important question of the quality of the Vehar water in seasons of scanty rain-fall unfortunately receives no elucidation from the records of the Municipality. Since the lake was first filled in 1859, the level on the gauge has never been lower than 44·4 feet, and that was in May 1865. In that month the total number of deaths was 3,792, or 2,182 above the average during the same

* Vide Proceedings of Dr. Leith's Committee, dated 14th July 1865.

month of the last eleven years. Cholera contributed only 624 of these deaths, so that, excluding cholera, about the causes of which there may be some dispute, there is still an excess of 1,558 deaths above the average to be accounted for; no trifling matter, since it represents very nearly 100 per cent. above the average mortality. This paper is not the proper place to pursue this inquiry any further, and I may be permitted to say that all that can now be advanced about the quality of the water in seasons of scarcity, or deficient rainfall, is necessarily uncertain and unsatisfactory. For twelve years no attempt has been made to deprive the Vehar reservoir of its accumulating impurities, and I would advise that our water reservoir be regarded as an uncleaned domestic water holder would be regarded—with this difference, that the Vehar reservoir cannot be cleansed either now or in 1872, except an additional supply be first secured.

To pass on from the subject of purity to that of quantity, I would remark that the actual supply may fail us next year. It may not fail completely, but it may fail so as to be insufficient, and that means death to the city. Engineers may be able to assure us that the present quantity in the reservoir is sufficient for our ordinary necessities until June next year, but it is impossible to tell what the rain-fall of next season may be. It appears certain that the level of water in the lake will be very low next June—as low as 30 feet at the gauge, or even less. It is impossible to tell accurately what will be the effects of a powerful sun exposure on a vastly diminished quantity of water in a reservoir charged with rank vegetation and accumulated impurity, but this is a factor for which due allowance must be made. We have yet to learn what effects to public health will follow the reduced supply of water during next hot season. If sickness should increase, and the mortality should rise, the anxiety to avoid a similar misfortune in the season following will increase also, and the amount of expected rain-fall, as well as the manner of its fall, will become a matter of the greatest anxiety if nothing is now done to place the city in a position of safety.

The following table shows the least and greatest height of water in feet on the gauge from the year 1858, and the rain-fall of the season as registered in Bombay:—

Year.	Least on the Gauge. Feet.	Greatest on the Gauge. Feet.	Rainfall. Inches.	Remarks.
1858	45·0	52·1	61·9	
1859	52·7	56·1	81·8	
1860	45·3	55·6	74·95	
1861	47·7	60·5	106·0	Overflow.
1862	48·1	57·6	76·5	
1863	48·6	59·5	90·3	Overflow.
1864	48·3	55·8	56·0	
1865	44·4	57·2	73·46	
1866	47·9	58·4	92·39	
1867	46·7	57·5	80·44	
1868	47·8	57·5	78·35	
1869	46·5	58·2	91·66	
1870	48·8	57·7	66·21	
1871	46·1	48·3	37·30	

The average increase in the water level during the last eight years has been 9·2 feet, but since the first year of collecting the water it has never been so low in November as at present. The Bombay rain registration is a false guide as to the quantity or manner of the fall at Vehar.

View as we may the question of the probable quantity of water that may be collected in the Vehar reservoir during the next season, no satisfactory answer can be given to the anxious inquiry—Is there a danger of failure? That there is such a danger cannot, I fear, be denied, and that it should not be allowed to exist admits of no discussion. Certain it is that with our water-supply arrangements

Kaka, the firm's late broker, that was indebted to him for brokerage. The defendant brought no claim against the firm then. Mr. Lang was instructed to tell the defendant that if he were successful in recovering the debit balances of consignments that had been influenced through him, on behalf of Manockjee, he would credit his account with the whole or part of the bill that was due him by the firm's late broker. However, he had never received any portion of these balances, though he endeavoured to carry out the arrangement. He had invariably said he would pay the debt up by degrees, and it was only on the reception of a letter from the plaintiffs' solicitor that the question of brokerage had been raised, and that was within the last two months. He had no money belonging to the defendant in respect of the policy of insurance.

Mr. Reid was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Marriott, but he adhered to his previous statements in the main.

His Lordship adjourned the case till to-morrow, in order that the defendant might produce certain copies of accounts which the plaintiffs' disputed.

The other short causes were unimportant.

THE following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

CURRUMBHOY HEERJEE V. NURSOO SAHEBOO AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ferguson (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement on the ground that the case was likely to be settled out of Court. The application was granted.

JAO JAOQUIM DOS REMEDIOS V. GOVINDRAM SALLAGRAM.

Mr. Marriott (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter) appeared for the plaintiffs, Portuguese merchants, carrying on business in Marine street, Bombay. The defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 10,380, due on an account adjusted and settled on the 8th September last. The money was due on transactions in cotton, opium, and silk. The Judge entered a decree for Rs. 10,380, with interest, costs, and immediate execution.

NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGIR WADIA V. PESTONJEE BYRAMJEE ENTEE.

Mr. Taylor (instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch) appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. This action was brought to recover Rs. 5,338, the balance of an account for transactions in cotton, which was last settled on the 1st February 1871. Plaintiff paid hoondies drawn by defendant at Surat and the accounts were adjusted from time to time. The monies were paid in Bombay, and, therefore, the cause of action arose here. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,338, with interest and costs.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND CO. V. MAHOMED JETHA HEMRAZ.

Mr. Taylor (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 3,423, the aggregate amount of five re-drafts in respect of consignments made by defendant through plaintiffs' firm. Defendant had accepted the bills of exchange drawn against him, but had paid nothing on account. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,423, with interest and costs.

SHAMRAO PANDURANG V. GORBJEE HEERACHUND JETHMULJEE.

Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta (instructed by plaintiff, a solicitor of the Court) appeared for the latter. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,424, the balance of taxed costs due by the defendant. Defendant engaged plaintiff as his attorney in two suits in the High Court and a criminal case, for which costs were incurred and certified by the Taxing Officer. The Court entered a decree for plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest, costs, and immediate execution.

ANNAJEE RAMCHUNDER V. GUNNESH NARAYEN.

Mr. Farran (instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy J. Mody) appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant is a resident of Sanglee, where the summons was served through the District Court of Sattara. The action was brought to recover three instalments due on a Marathi writing for Rs. 1,300, passed by defendant on the 21st August 1868, for printing materials supplied to him by plaintiff. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,072, with interest, costs, and immediate execution.

NATHA MUNROOP AND OTHERS V. RAMABAEE, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) appeared for the plaintiffs, Marwaree money-lenders. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,700, the aggregate amount of five promissory notes jointly and severally executed by the defendants on the 6th November 1868, with interest at three-quarters per cent. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,405, with further interest, costs, and immediate execution.

THE TELEGRAPH SIGNALLING APPARATUS.

THE *Gazette of India* of last week published the specification of a patent for an improved telegraph-signalling apparatus granted to Mr. Manockjee Furdonjee Patell. The improvement dispenses with a number of screws and joinings in the machine as now used in Europe and India, and reduces them to only four. Instead of the handle, the apparatus is worked simply by the fingers, thus economising a good deal of the manual labour. While the durability of the instrument is thus increased, little or no repairs being necessary, it is very much simplified and the cost is reduced from Rs. 100 or Rs. 300 to Rs. 4 only. We are informed that its utility has been tested by a competent civil engineer, who has given a decidedly favourable opinion of it. If the Government and the several Railway Companies in India were induced to introduce this patented instrument, an immense saving, we are told, might be effected in the cost and working of the telegraph in all parts of India. Mr. Manockjee is the general manager of the Ghoregaum estate of the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and he has been enabled to mature his invention in this instance, as in several others, though not patented, under the patronage and pecuniary assistance of the hon. gentleman. Although wholly uneducated in the proper sense of the term, and without a knowledge of English, Mr. Manockjee is the only Parsee who has taken out a patent in India for improvement in such an important instrument as the telegraph signal apparatus.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, LOVE LANE.

THE annual examination of these schools by the Government Inspector took place last week, and the result show a marked improvement on former years in both departments, giving evident signs of real work during the past year on the part of teachers and scholars. It is unnecessary to go into details—but suffice it to say that the examination, as a whole, was highly satisfactory and did credit to all concerned. After two or three days' well earned relaxation the schools recommence work to-day, and will immediately set about arranging the standards in new order for the next year. The names of those who obtained highest marks and are entitled to prizes are as follows :—

BOYS' SCHOOL.—(Class I.—Candidates for matriculation not examined.) Class II.—R. W. Rowland and W. Graham. Class III.—C. Taylor. Class IV.—R. Smith.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Class I.—Ellen Smith and Agnes Rowland. Class II.—Ellen Graham. Class III.—Annie Graham and Caroline Raymond. Class IV.—Mary Stroud.

Of these who thus distinguished themselves it is only fair to single out R. W. Rowland as specially deserving of honourable mention, being at once the youngest as well as the foremost of the scholars in the 2nd class.

It is not unknown to the public how many difficulties these schools have had to contend with since their first successful establishment under the Rev. Mr. DuBois owing to the sudden departure of that gentleman to another sphere of duty, and the unexpected delay that occurred in supplying his place. Another drawback was the want of a permanent bungalow. Both these difficulties have now been removed. The schools possess an excellent house with distinct and separate accommodation for the two departments, and equally good masters and mistresses, and it is confidently hoped that a prosperous future lies before them.

With the view of creating circulation and giving encouragement to talent, the Committee has determined to adopt a plan not uncommon in our schools at home, and proposes to institute a certain number of scholarships to be competed for annually. Accordingly, on Saturday, December 2nd, there will be an examination for the purpose of awarding two scholarships (to be called the "Cotton Scholarships," in memory of the late Bishop) of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each. These scholarships will be open to public competition for all boys under fifteen years of age.

At the same time four exhibitions will be competed for —two of Rs. 8 per month for boys under fourteen, and two of Rs. 6 a month for boys under twelve. The scholarships and exhibitions are tenable for one year, but renewable at the end of that time.

Those who desire to offer themselves as candidates are requested to send in their names to the head master on or before the 30th instant.

THE GREGORYS.

ON Monday night, the Gregory troupe made their first appearance in India at the Grant Road Theatre, when a very numerous audience was waiting to receive them. It may have been due to the difficulties attending a first performance, but we are sorry to say that the entertainment did not reach our expectations. It doubtless possessed abundance of variety, but variety does not necessarily imply excellence. The performing poodles were very entertaining—indeed, the greatest amusement of the evening appeared to us to be due to the manœuvres of the lower orders of creation. The brothers John, Albert, and Willie Gregory performed some difficult feats on the horizontal bars, and did well in gymnastics generally. Mdlle. Gertrude made a flying swing from the gallery to a bar suspended from the roof near the stage. The audience seemed to appreciate this feat. The boys Aloysius and Gustavus were remarkable chiefly for their youth and dress, and the assurance of ridiculously precocious sentiments regarding love and matrimony. Miss Bessie Gregory is referred to in the programme as the "celebrated London vocalist," but despite the laurels said to be granted by the British metropolis, we could not help questioning its taste. Miss Bessie dresses smartly, rather, let us say, in the "fast" style, carries generally a little stick, which she twirls about as she walks the stage, and, of course, she deserves "fame" and applause in proportion to the perfectness with which she performs those difficult feats. The comic interlude, "The Giants and Dwarfs," is rather amusing—a capital thing certainly for taking children to see. The chief feature in the miniature circus was the performance of a poodle. It jumped on ponyback, leaped through balloons, and tried the same over banners, with wonderful intelligence. It fell off frequently, but the industrious and enthusiastic way in which it remounted was the cause of roars of laughter. The steeplechase, in which the horses were little dogs and the jockeys what appeared to be monkeys, also caused much merriment—the "spills" being very natural and the exciting emulation not unlike what is seen on a real big turf day. The comic pantomime was very comical. We could not understand it, but that did not matter much, since the "horse play" was very grotesque and unmistakeable. We shall say nothing about the instrumentalists beyond that of all the bands we ever heard we never had the pain of listening to one that stood more in need of a little preliminary training in its art and a few rehearsals with those it was meant to accompany. The audience was very indulgent, and innumerable bouquets were showered upon the stage in the course of the evening. During their stay the Gregorys will alter their programme frequently, and it is probable that a night or two's run will make their performances more attractive.

INDIAN ITEMS.

SIGNOR MARRAS.—We some issues ago noticed the intended visit to Lahore of Signor Marras. We have now the pleasure to intimate that he has arrived and purposes in a few days to give a concert, which we are sure will be a great success, as the receptions he has received elsewhere and the manner in which his efforts were appreciated lead us to anticipate a musical treat when he appears before the Lahore public.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AT JULLUNDHUR.—We understand that an exhibition of pictures has been held at Jullundhur under the auspices of Major Birch, the Deputy Commissioner. Gurmakh Singh, a native of that district and a student of the Lahore Government College, obtained the first prize for a copy of a large English painting representing a Greek girl. This he executed most creditably, and when it is remembered that he is entirely self-taught and has only the roughest instruments to work with, his success is the more commendable.

DEMAND FOR GRAIN IN KURRACHEE.—Several grain-importing merchants in town received telegrams on the 4th instant from their Bombay houses, desiring them to purchase and immediately despatch large quantities of wheat and bajree. The prices of each in consequence have risen by Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per candy.—*Sind News.*

THE Commissioner in Sind, with his establishment, will leave this on his annual tour, by special train, next Tuesday morning. Sir William Merewether will remain for a few days at Hydrabad, where he will hold a conference with the Secretary to the Government of India, Irrigational Department, in regard to irrigational works in Sind.—*Ibid.*

ROBBERY BY SOLDIERS.—On Friday last twelve soldiers of the 41st Regiment were tried in the Assistant Commissioner's Court, Dalhousie, on a charge of robbing the treasury of the detachment of their regiment stationed there. They were all committed to be tried before the Chief Court, Lahore. Their conduct in Court is reported to have been very aggravating. The money stolen has fortunately been recovered.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

TWO RAIKOTE MURDERERS.—The last act of the Raikote tragedy draws nigh to the latest lines of its closing scene. The two men who for so long were "wanted" and who had eluded the police as far as Sirsoul, are now lying under sentence of death at Loodiana, and the extreme penalty will be demanded as soon as the confirmation of the Chief Court shall be received. Gunnesh Singh and Ruttun Singh are described as fine picturesque looking fellows. Gunnish was anxious from the time of his capture to evade being put to death in an orthodox hempen manner. On his way to Loodiana he one morning pitifully entreated Narayen Singh, the officer in charge of him, to allow him to bathe at a certain roadside well. "Stuff," said the astute inspector, "the well is nearly dry and does not contain water enough to drown you!" "Ah!" was the naive involuntary response, "will you not permit me to try?" The same preference for a comparatively dignified passage to Heaven by water distinguishes his now counted days. Somehow or other he has got hold of the popular superstition that the last petition of the condemned must be granted, and putting it in that light to his jailor after his condemnation, he asked for permisson to associate, until the end, with his humble confederate Ruttun Singh, that he might be sure his food was dressed by pure hands, otherwise he would starve himself to death. The jailor knew better and was obdurate, and according to code, "Then promise and swear by your most sacred oath that I shall be hung by a silken cord, as becomes an archpriest and prince of our religion." Even that slight favour was denied in the absence of a sanctioned estimate setting forth quantity of rope, price of ditto, and purpose for which required. In despair the unfortunate homicide attempted once more his original trump thought: "At least let me pray and perform the prescribed ablutions at the well in the jail compound!" All, all in in vain.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

LORD AND LADY MAYO were expected in Palumpore on the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., after breakfasting at Byjnauth with Captain Fitzgerald. About two miles from Holta the party would change raiment, doff their riding habits, and imbibe cold liquids. At the centre entrance to Holta would be assembled the Chiefs, Rajahs, and civil and military officers, who would escort His Excellency into Palumpore under the usual salutes. Mr. Brandreth, the Commissioner, was to entertain the Viceregal party at dinner, a few of the district officers having been invited to meet them.

The Mundi entertainments went off with great *eclat*, and the whole of the arrangements did immense credit to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, the Rajah's advisers. From Mundi the Viceroy, accompanied by Mr. Brandreth, the Commissioner, and Major Burne, rode off to Kooloo to visit Sultanpoor, leaving the main camp to proceed to Palumpore, and were joined this morning again by the Viceroy. Mr. Forsyth is to be here to-day, having just returned from England. The whole of the arrangements at Palumpore are excellent, and the Sessions House and Viceregal tents have been fitted up most superbly. The former is as tastefully and richly furnished as most of the rooms in any English nobleman's house at home.

On the 8th there is to be a bear hunt at Palumpore in the wooded hills above Holta, where there are several bears marked down. The Rajah of Kuppoorthullah arrived as far as Purwain, but by some unaccountable reasons retraced his steps, notwithstanding the Viceroy had expressed a wish to meet him at Palumpore. Some misunderstanding of the Punjab Government and district officials!

We understand that Diwan Rattan Chand, Honorary Magistrate, has most generously offered to bear the whole expenditure of the illumination of Lahore on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General, and that he has written to the Municipality to stop their own subscription, and the one that was going on among Europeans and natives for this purpose.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 10.

O'CONNOR *versus* PARSONS.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* of the 10th inst. publishes the Chief Court's judgment (by full bench) in the case of O'Connor vs. Parsons, and writes as follows on the subject :—

"After the lucid exposition of law and fact by Mr. Justice Boulnois, the public must rest satisfied that the wrong inflicted has no remedy under existing legislation. We cannot, on the face of it, and being ignorant of the grounds upon which it is proposed to carry the appeal before the Privy Council, think that the law in which the Judges concur with so entire unanimity can be otherwise than what the highest Court must confirm. There is no attempt on the part of the Chief Court to blink the fact that Major Parsons acted officiously, injudiciously, rashly, and illegally; as indeed its prompt order for Mr. O'Connor's liberation abundantly proved at the time. The Court, however, steadily and, we suppose, wisely refuses to see that Major Parsons acted maliciously or in wanton abuse of power, or in the knowledge that his procedure was not justifiable by law; and in consequence holds him indemnified under Act XVIII. of 1850.

It remains to consider what further action is necessary, for it is out of the question that the case can be allowed to rest here, now that the public is in full possession of it in all its bearings. The Government of India itself on the spot throughout the time of this scandal will evidently do nothing. It is possible that the erring magistrate may have received sharp epistolary intimation of the view which his superiors must entertain of his extraordinary conduct; if so, his experiences are of little value to others, either as a caution to petulant over-zealous officers, whose number, we hope, is not large, or in satisfaction of the just susceptibilities of the public. We have no desire to hound on popular outcry, or to hurry administrative counsels out of propriety to any excessive punishment of this very bumptious magistrate, but we must say it would have been gratifying to have learnt ere this that Government had marked their sense of his proceedings by reprimand as public as the offence which calls for it, and by removal from Simla to make room for some man who does not ostentatiously despise the shop-keeping element of English communities. In place of any such concession to the prevailing feeling, which is abundantly sympathised in by our native fellow-subjects, we are pained to think it possible, more than possible, probable, exceedingly probable, that this officer's defence has been conducted at the cost of the public whom his vagaries insult.

There is little need to trouble the Government of India or the local administration on a matter of this sort. This is one of those incidents which officials are bound to hush up as far as they can be hushed up. Were a marine storedealer in Ratcliffe Highway to meet, at the hands of the Thames Street Beak, anything like the insolence, tyranny, and Bumbledom, which is thought almost too good for an English tradesman in India, the whole country would be a-flame in four-and-twenty hours, and it is by a calm statement of Mr. O'Connor's case to the House of Commons in the practical shape in which it has been moulded by the able and impartial mind of our Chief Court, that we look to awaken the English educated public to anything like an appreciation of the fanciful, irresponsible despotism under which we adventurers ply our lawful callings under English magistrates in India.

Anything that can be done even in Parliament will be small consolation to Mr. O'Connor, except we give him credit for a considerable amount of public spirit, but it will be a gain to all Her Majesty's subjects in these territories if it be made patent to the most incredulous of public men at home, that in this country there is a Legislative Act so constructed as to protect a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in abuse of his powers even if he be shown to have acted with malice and otherwise than with reasonable and probable cause (such an Act is XVIII. of 1850): and that there are men capable of so acting, and a costly Government so busied in manufacturing new laws by the ream, as to be incapable of attending to the administration of laws as they exist.

THE EDUCATION OF CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—Will you permit me to say a few words on one or two of the difficulties which encumber the scheme for improving the education of Civil Service candidates recently alluded to in your columns? The principle, it will be remembered, on which the scheme was based, was that Oxford and Cambridge should undertake to educate two distinct classes of candidates—those whose studies were directed to the Open Competition, and those who had passed that test, and were reading for the Periodical and Final Examinations. No doubt it would appear at first sight to an unbiassed member of the public that if any great centre of education were to be selected for the collective residence of Indian candidates during their two years of probation in England, there should be no hesitation in choosing either Oxford or Cambridge for the purpose. But those who had been educated at Trinity College, Dublin, or at one of the Scotch Universities, would by no means accept the principle of the scheme as an axiom requiring no proof. The truth is, that Oxford and Cambridge are somewhat singular in what may almost be termed their contempt for the Open Competitive and the subsequent examinations. At Trinity College, Dublin, great and successful exertions have been made to provide lectures for both courses of study, and distinction in any of the Civil Service lists is prized as an honour even by the best Dublin men. The fact that of the five candidates whose names have appeared first in the order of merit at the Final Examinations during the last five years, four have come from Dublin, is not a mere accident, but the significant result of deliberate effort and intelligent public spirit. Hence it would be felt by the tutors at Dublin, who have set their brethen at Oxford and Cambridge so good an example, that there was considerable injustice in a proposal to transplant some of their ablest men to a sister soil, and to confer on bodies which are careless of so worthy a task the privilege of training candidates for prizes more valued by Irish and Scotch than by English University authorities.

Still, however ungeneorus it may seem to call upon Universities like Dublin to make a sacrifice for the public good, I think it must be admitted that the public good does require from them some sacrifice. If the great defect of the existing system be the absence of unity and organization amongst the probationers, the want of some common institution beneath whose shelter emulation might become friendly, mutual knowledge of character might be gained, and public spirit might be quickened and matured, the obvious cure is to assemble the candidates under conditions which will make them feel themselves a thoroughly harmonized body, not a fortuitous congregation of mutually repellant atoms. Merely to require University residence, without specifying a particular University, would indeed remedy some of the evils occasioned by the present plan, but it certainly could not reach their core. To eradicate them, concentration of the candidates after selection is absolutely necessary. In determining the place of concentration—prestige, special advantages in oriental learning, political science and law, and proximity to London, should be considered. In the aggregate of these elements in the choice, the superiority will, I think, be acknowledged to belong to Oxford and Cambridge.

It is, of course, obvious that the closer the concentration, the greater will be the probability of good result. But for the Government to select either Oxford or Cambridge as the residence of probationers would be to kindle in the University to which preference was not given an extremely awkward resentment. Besides, it may be doubted whether it would really be best for the service that all its members should take their principal bent from either of these two Universities exclusively. I can easily imagine that many people would dread the wholesale exposure of junior civilians to the strong and penetrating solvents with which the Oxford thought and feeling of to-day is charged, and would doubt whether future Assistant Collectors would derive their best kind of mental sustenance from the contagious atmosphere of impatience in routine, and of delight in epigrammatic generalization, which the Oxford first-class man is supposed to breathe. Still, these very dangers would supply an intellectual stimulus which the present mode of training fails to give, and would be met by the promotion of the joint action of both the great English Universities—a course which seems to provide a mean between the somewhat invidious and possibly dangerous selection of a single place of education, and the dispersion of the candidates over the length and breadth of the realm; since, if the claims of Trinity College, Dublin, were admitted, those of London and the Scotch Universities could not but be heard.

The sacrifice, then, which all the Universities except Oxford and Cambridge would be called upon to make, is the surrender of the training of selected candidates. They would still have the valuable office of educating men for the Open Competitive Examinations. By developing their resources towards this end, they would decrease the possible danger of the service acquiring a tone too distinctively of Oxford or Cambridge origin.

Another objection to the residence of selected candidates at Oxford or Cambridge is that they are required to attend the Law Courts in person very frequently, and that in order to do so with most advantage they should live altogether in London. This difficulty might be met far more easily than that which I have described above. University term time covers only half the year. The Superior Courts sit during part of the long vacations, and during nearly the whole of the Christmas and Easter recesses. The Central Criminal Court has monthly sessions. Country Courts pause for a very short time, and the Police Courts do not pause at all. If the Civil Service Commissioners were to fix the dates upon which selected candidates should send in their reports of cases with a view to the non-interruption of the University term-time, the candidate might spend half the year in London and half the year at the University, enjoying all the advantages of residence in both places, without the disadvantages attending perpetual dispersion amongst London lodging-houses.

In your sketch of the whole project one important point is omitted. It is proposed that if any candidates should be unable to afford the expenses of University life, even as unattached students, they should receive lectures *on credit*, as is often done in Germany, payment being made by authorised deductions from their future salaries. I hope you will forgive my adding that by a printer's error the names "Dr. Buller" and "Professor Westmacott" occur in your first article. The names should have been "Dr. Butler" and "Professor Westcott."

I am, Sir, &c.,
AN HONEST COMPETITION-WALLAH.

Allahabad, Nov. 7, 1817.

HOW THE E. I. RAILWAY MIGHT ATTRACT TRAFFIC TO THEIR LINE.

(*Englishman.*)

WE have already pointed out what we believe to be the chief shortcomings of the railway. It remains for us to notice certain points in which we think the railway company might, with no slight advantage to their own interests, do much to attract traffic to the line. By far the greater portion of the produce for which the railway could be made available comes from the country to the north of the Ganges. It consequently has to cross the river before it can reach the line. Much of it is brought down from the interior of the country by affluents of the Ganges, such as the Dewa, the Gandak, the Bagmati, and the Kusi. Having once been put on board boats, it is scarcely to be wondered at that owners do not care to unload this produce again, for transfer to the railway, after the most tedious and dangerous part of the journey has been passed, and when, should the Naddesh rivers be open, it will probably reach Calcutta as soon by river as if it underwent this process and were carried by train. During the rains a boat will come down from Patna in seven or eight days: while, what with delays of unloading, detention at the railway station, and time occupied in transit, the produce will certainly take five or six days to reach Calcutta if transferred at that place to the railway. But there is no reason why the same produce, if put on board a railway steamer in the Dewa, or the Gandak or a railway steamer in the Dewa, or the Gandak or the first instance, and transferred promptly to a goods train at Patna, should not reach Calcutta in four days altogether; and the risks that would be thus avoided are so heavy that we have little doubt merchants would gladly avail themselves of such a means of carriage. Similar remarks apply to the Bagmati and the Kusi. These rivers are all easily navigable by steamers in the rains; and it would be worth while for the Government to adopt measures for rendering them so throughout the year, if the railway company showed a readiness to use them. A still larger quantity of produce is brought in carts to the north bank of the Ganges, where the owner has his choice between crossing it over the river at a great cost of all proportion to the distance traversed, and at considerable risk, and breaking bulk to transfer it to the railway, or despatching by water the entire distance to Calcutta, with very little additional risk, and at a much smaller cost. Of course, he generally chooses the latter course. If the railway had depôts at the busiest points on the north bank of the river connected by ferry steamers with their stations, we have little doubt they would secure a large portion of this traffic.

Then, it strikes us that after introducing the necessary reforms we have pointed out, the railway company might beneficially do much more than they have hitherto done to make known to native merchants in the interior of the country the benefits of transport by railway; advertise their rates and rules more freely, and publish the time at which goods received up to a certain hour would be despatched.

The appointment of one or two officers of character, ability, and experience, whose special duty it should be to travel over the line and look after the traffic in the interests of the owners of goods, enquire into complaints of abuses, and ascertain the views of merchants, would be productive of great advantage. Indeed, we believe that had such officers existed and done their duty thoroughly, affairs would not now present the aspect they do.

WHY NATIVE OFFICERS SHOULD VISIT ENGLAND.

THE *Indian Mirror* says :—"As regards the great body of native officers holding lucrative and responsible posts under the Government, we are of opinion (in which all reasonable men will coincide) that the greatest good that can be done to them and to the country they serve is to enable them to visit England as many times as can be managed during tenure of office. In England they would come across the doctrine, recognised and openly preached as part of the religious and political faith of the British people—of the perfect equality of all races of mankind. In England, above all other places of the world, they would find the people self-reliant, conscious of their own invincible strength and valour, and disdainful of the patronage of great kings and lords in securing to themselves the rights and privileges to which they consider themselves entitled. Above all again, notwithstanding the tales of bribery, corruption, and widespread profligacy among the wealthier classes, which are told of the English as they will be of any human society until the crack of doom—above all, we say, it is there that the Indian observer will note many hundreds, nay thousands, of people in easy circumstances which would here be considered as entitling them to lives of idleness and luxury, if not worse—engaged in active pursuits, conferring endless benefits upon the people at large, devoting minds of the highest culture, of the grandest development, and the most magnificent capacity to labour in the fields of politics, science, literature, fine arts, &c., without any hope of reward save the applause, admiration, and love of their countrymen. This is not all. In England it will be found, except of course at such places as Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, that Indian subjects are discussed without regard to those class interests and narrow prejudices which form the only standards by which public questions are decided in India."

COFFEE.

THE prospects in S. E. Wanaad for the coming season are fine indeed. On all sides one hears of good crops and plenty of labour to pick them. Owing to the recent rains, fields that have been weeded have again assumed a verdant appearance, much to the disgust of proprietors and superintendents. The recent rise in the coffee market has brought gladness to the hearts of many, and faces which before had a long and thoughtful appearance, are now radiant with smiles and happiness. A couple more seasons like the last and the coming one, will give coffee, as a speculation, the position it held in 1863. Many men, who have struggled through a series of bad years, will rejoice that, instead of caving in, they plodded on bravely, but wearily, to their well-earned reward. Estates which are now almost a drug in the market will be sought after eagerly, and something of the old mania may be revived. Let us hope that it may, for never have any class of agriculturalists met with such reverses as have the planters from 1867 to 1870. But have not proprietors much to thank themselves for in this? In many cases they intrust their interests to the hands of a superintendent, who is perhaps but poorly paid, and who can have but little regard for the well-being of the estate, beyond what is absolutely necessary to enable him to retain his position. Surely it would be wiser, when practicable, to give every superintendent a direct interest in the estate, by making him a small shareholder. Another cause of failure is commencing on borrowed capital at a high rate of interest. To plant coffee successfully, a man must start with sufficient capital to bring the estate to the fifth or sixth year; he must either live on the estate, or have a superintendent who has an interest in the place; and above all, he should, before commencing to fell, have a practical knowledge of planting in all its branches. In fact, he should go to work as a farmer does at home—first learn his business, and then lay out his capital.—*South of India Observer.*

THE GOPAULSAWMY TUSKER.

IT happened one fine November morning that I determined to beat the boundaries of the forest in an eastern direction, with a view of taking stock of the timber in that part, and with the hope that elephants might perchance be found. So, having breakfasted at my usual hour of half-past seven, eight found us on our way to the Kuckenullah stream. Reaching this by nine o'clock, we struck the trail of a large herd; following it for a short distance, it was pronounced two days old, but a sharp-eyed Coorumbur, from amongst the numerous tracks selected one which he pronounced fresh. Carefully picking it out, we followed, and soon had the satisfaction to perceive that it diverged from the rest, and was probably the track of a tusker doomed to wander around the herd, but never to enter it under the severest penalties: soured by disappointment, he would no doubt be fierce and show fight. Hour after hour we followed the trail, until we were close under Gopaulsawmy's hill, or rather mountain, for it rises to 5,000 feet with sholas and grass-land on the summits. The sholas are mere strips, the grass-land abounds in flowers, similar to those found at Coonoor. It is a famous place for bison, as the grass is nearly always green. The plateau on the top abounds in deep wells—the result of syphonic action. There a ditch all round, with the remains of fortified gateways. Five thousand men could have camped there with ease, and probably did in the days of the Polygars—a nice lot of scoundrels they, levying blackmail on the inhabitants of the fertile plains of Mysore, and retreating when pressed to what was then an impregnable fortress. Well, Gopaulsawmy is a lovely spot, and just the place to camp in during the hot winds of April, if you want scenery, fair sport, and cool breezes. Elephants, bison, bears, tigers, sambur, and spotted deer, are all to be had. There is a fair stalking ground, and the hills are negotiable, even by a moderately stout party. We had now travelled more than twenty miles, as the crow flies, and yet had not caught a glimpse of our tusker; it was two o'clock, and the wretch gave no signs of halting; ever brooding over his miserable fate—to wander on the outskirts of paradise, but never to enter, he indulged is no luxuries, but cropped here and there a branch, stopping nowhere. At last, when our patience was nearly exhausted, we emerged from the forest, and found ourselves on a grassy plain of some acres in extent, and swampy; in the middle was our chase, busily chewing some succulent roots that he had just dug out of the swamp. How to approach him was the difficulty; there was not a tree within a hundred yards; but about thirty from him was a small clump of stones about three feet high. Crawling to this point, unnoticed by the elephant, we took up our position, and surveyed the scene. Grunt, grunt, went the tusker, as he ground the succulent food in his huge grinders. The noise appeared to me terribly distinct and suggestive. What if he should pounce upon us in the open? I might or might not be able to stop him; if I failed, it would certainly be awkward for one of us. For full a quarter of an hour I watched him; the food was so delicious that he actually seemed for the time to have forgotten his cares. To get within twenty yards was my object, if I wished to call myself owner of his tusks, which after all were not very fine; still I had not come so far to be baulked. At last I made up my mind to advance upon him rapidly, and trust to chance for a good angle. Seizing the moment when he appeared plunged in a delicious reverie, the advance was made, silently but swiftly. Arriving within the desired twenty yards, I was disgusted at finding I must take the three-quarter shot—neither full front nor side, but between the two. Hoping to at least stun him, and then finish him with the other barrel, I fired. What was my disgust to see him swing round and pass me at a quick walk! Now or never, thought I! Allowing for his pace some five miles an hour, I aimed well forward, and caught him full in the ear. He fell dead, greatly to my relief. As the place where he fell was the resort of Jane Coorumbers, it was deemed advisable to secure the tusks, which was not accomplished before five o'clock. We were more than twenty miles from the hut, so determined to make for Bandipore—distant some eight miles—where we arrived about seven o'clock. Fortunately, I found two young Irish subs in the bungalow, who kindly gave a tired sportsman dinner, washed down with some excellent whiskey and water. Beds, alas! were not to be had, but I was too thankful to get anything at all. After we had smoked the pipe of peace, I turned in on the top of the table, and slept like a dormouse till the morning. After breakfast we went into the forest to look for bison, but not finding any, left for the hut. Some months afterwards, chance led me across the spot where the elephant fell: the head was quite clean, and on examination I found my conical had split itself on one of the thin sharp bony excrescences that form the cells in the head of an elephant. Striking such a place it could hardly have stunned him; there was the mark of another old wound on his forehead, which could not have troubled him much. There was this peculiarity about him, that he was a large elephant and old, but yet had small tusks; they were very solid and yellow, indicating age, but short and slender. JOCELYN.

—*South of India Observer.*

THE COURT-MARTIAL AT MURREE.

COLONEL LOWE'S DEFENCE.

(Continued from Thursday's "Gazette.")

THE tenth charge alleges against me neglect of duty in having passed a bill for Rs. 1,556-2-10 for arrears of batta to bearers and others of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the negligence of which I am accused consists of the following:—1st, that I passed the bill without the sanction of the Commissary General; 2nd, that I did not exercise proper supervision in ascertaining that the batta was duly disbursed by Heera Lall Chatterjee, to whom the bill was passed; and 3rd, that I did not take proper precaution to prevent loss to Government by payments to men who had died or deserted. The men to whom the batta in question was due had served on command at Cherat in the course of the cholera at Peshawur in 1867; and it seemed to me that, considering the good service they had rendered, it would be unjust if they did not receive some special remuneration on that account. Accordingly, when Mr. Kelly came as Head Assistant to Peshawur early in 1868, I took the opportunity of mentioning to him that the moveable column establishment on command at Cherat had not received any batta, and of enquiring if the practice down country was to allow batta to such establishments on command. He informed me that such was the practice, and I therefore directed that the gomashta should bring forward the charge, but not disburse it till it was passed by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. The charge to which I am now replying, implies that I should not have passed a bill for batta twelve months after it was due without the sanction of the Commissary General. The prosecution attempted to support the charge so far that they examined Mr. Kelly to show that the bill should not have been passed or paid, nor should it have been brought forward without the sanction of the Commissary General, but they departed from the charge in this respect, that they attempted to restrict the necessity of the Commissary General's sanction to a charge for batta *six* months overdue. The charge does not rightly state the rule of the department in this respect, nor did the prosecution, who closed their case on this charge without having put the correct order before the Court. It was in answer to a question from the Court that Mr. Kelly said the order ought to be with Lieutenant-Colonel Keer, and that he, and not the witness, could lay it before the Court. The day after this examination of Mr. Kelly, and when having been told the prosecution had closed on this charge, I had sent to Peshawur to obtain the proper order on the subject. The prosecution re-examined Mr. Kelly, and produced Commissary General's circular No. 50, dated 8th August 1866. There can be no doubt that Lieutenant-Colonel Keer came across this circular accidentally between the closing of his case on the 19th September, and the assembling of the Court on the 20th, and I am constrained to note the fact, as it must appear a singular thing that he should be prosecuting me for neglect of duty, and yet be so totally unacquainted with a rule which a part of my duty and his own as an Executive Commissariat officer is to be found; a circular, moreover, that goes to the very root of the tenth charge against me. From that circular it will be seen that I was not wrong in passing a bill for the batta which had been in arrears for more than six months without the sanction of the Commissary General. The delay in passing the bill was a matter for the consideration of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, who, if he thought fit, might represent it to the Commissary General. That I obtained the sanction of the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts is quite clear from the evidence. Ram Purshad's bill for batta, dated 28th April 1868, amounting to Rs. 2,573-6-10, was submitted to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, and was objected to on the ground of delay in presenting it. He returned the cause, and the bill was passed. This is not very material, but the bill of Ram Purshad has been introduced into the case by the prosecution, and I refer to it here in order that the Court may not confound the bill of Heera Lall Chatterjee for Rs. 1,552-2-10, which is the foundation of this charge. The explanation called for upon Ram Purshad's bill was probably furnished. Mr. Kelly has told the Court in August 1869, and Heera Lall's supplementary bill for batta was passed by me on the 1st of that month. The bill of HeeraLall was never objected to by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. I had, as I have already informed the Court, directed that this charge should not be disbursed until it was passed by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts; and my direction was carried out. But as there was no order for or against the allowing of this batta that I was aware of, I not merely waited till the charge was passed by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, but I thought it also desirable to communicate with the Commissary General in order to clear up the question once for all, whether bearers on command were entitled to batta or not. This reference of mine to the Commissary General was not, in my judgment, which was based upon the Circular No. 50, dated 8th August 1866, necessary for the disbursement of the batta to which the tenth charge refers. I made the reference for information on the subject generally, and in order that the matter might be authoritatively disposed of for the future, thus avoiding all possible delay or inconvenience which might otherwise ensue from references made by the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts to the Commissary General.

The correspondence between the Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle, and myself, is before the Court. As I could not point out any rule why the batta should not be paid, but had every reason to urge for its payment, the disbursement which I have thought it necessary to make, if I received the Commissary General's reply then took place. The amount of the bill, it appears from the evidence of Mr. Kelly, had in the meantime been in the immediate charge of Heera Lall, the office treasurer, instead of in the Civil Treasury. This fact does not form any portion of the charge against me; though it has been dwelt upon at some length in the course of the examination of the witnesses. Inasmuch as this circumstance may be to the charge now under consideration, I may nevertheless point out that it has been disposed of by Mr. Kelly. He has told the Court that he issued an order that the amount of Ram

numbers, and organization, and Russian influence is gaining more by the progress of the orthodox Christians than the integrity of Turkey profits by the administrative improvements.

The precise course to be adopted by British statesmen for obtaining international guarantees securing our communications with India and Australia lies beyond the sphere of these observations. The relations between the Sultan and the Khedive may afford ground for negotiation, or the subject may be made the text of a new Treaty to complete the work of 1871. It would be premature to discuss some of the circumstances that must influence all negotiations which will occur to our readers. The position of Austria with reference to Turkey and Russia cannot be overlooked, but the policy and the interests of Austria and England have ceased to be as closely connected as they were before the closing of the Dardanelles. The policy of Austria is based on the results of 1866 and the navigation of the Danube, while the Treaty of 1871 forms a new era for the policy of England which must be based on the free navigation of the Suez Canal. The existence of the Ottoman Empire is still of the greatest importance to the balance of power in Europe, and to the real progress of the good government even of the orthodox Christians in the Levant. But the Treaty of the present year, by the manner in which it has regulated the closing of the Dardanelles, having deprived England of the power of timely action, has made the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, however important it may remain, a secondary consideration in the policy of the British Empire. The policy of England must now be based on her interest in protecting her communications with India and Australia. The maintenance of the free navigation of the Suez Canal must be the leading feature of the policy that dates from 1871. The political and the commercial interests of the British Empire require that strong guarantees should be obtained against the arbitrary stoppage of our communications with our Eastern possessions.

The military preparations of the Khedive and the territorial pretensions of the Sultan require to be carefully watched, and the evils to which they are tending ought to be averted in time. The Khedive flatters himself that if he can establish his independence, his fortifications will insure to him the absolute control over the Suez Canal, and enable him to dictate the terms of new loans in England. The Porte is also spurred on by financial considerations to assert its sovereignty over Egypt and the Suez Canal. The power of contracting new loans, as well as the power of enforcing the military conscription on four millions of additional subjects, would be an equivalent for the loss of the protection of England. Fortunately for Europe, the views of England and Russia on the question of maintaining peace in the Levant at the present time are in complete harmony. Neither wishes to see the Sultan raise a storm of which the immediate consequences cannot be foreseen, and both know well that the Khedive would make shipwreck of his power, and in all probability put an end to the Mameluke dynasty of Mohammed Ali, if he were to strike a blow for Egyptian independence and Arab nationality. A war between the Sultan and the Khedive would enable Russia openly to assume the right of restraining any further aggression of the Porte, and would as a consequence impose on England the assumption of similar powers with reference to the government of Egypt. And if war broke out matters could not be permanently settled by merely returning to past stipulations concerning the existing Suzerainty. The foundations of a new system of international relations have been already laid in the Levant by the Treaty of 1871, but they require to be strengthened by a new Treaty establishing the free navigation of the Suez Canal in the interest of England.

Lord Granville has laid the foundations of the policy of peace in 1871 on which Europe will probably soon co-operate in constructing a great international edifice, and future historians will give him more credit for his labours than he is receiving from contemporary politicians. But England is not in a position to have a policy of peace at any price; her Imperial duties require her to be always prepared for a great defensive war that may extend over very region of the globe. The temporary *prestige* which Lord Granville sacrificed will soon be forgotten as the permanent national interests he has served become fully developed. But his fame as a Foreign Minister will be incomplete unless he can trace boldly the policy on which England will act in the Levant, and secure the free navigation of the Suez Canal from territorial domination, by obtaining the adherence of the Porte, the Khedive, and the Emperor of Russia to an European Treaty protecting the right of way between England, India, and Australia.

CIVIC BANQUET TO THE PREFECT OF THE SEINE.

On the evening of Wednesday, 18th Oct., the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London gave a banquet at the Mansion-house in honour of L. Léon Say, Prefect of the Seine, and other distinguished Frenchmen. The guests included—M. Léon Say, Prefect of the Seine, M. Vautrein (President of the Municipal Council), his Excellency the Persian Minister, the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Viscount Gort, Archbishop Manning, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Lyons, Hon. Dudley Ryder, Hon. A. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Hon. Oliver Nugent, Count de Lubersac, Baron de Grancey, Sir George Bowyer, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Sir James and Lady Duke, Sir William Fergusson, Sir David Salomons, M.P., and Miss Wagg, Sir Travers Twiss, Sir Thomas Henry, Sir B. Phillips, Colonel Sir W. Anderson and Lady Rose, Sir Benjamin Pine, Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., Mr. Chas. Gilpin, M.P., and Mrs. Gilpin, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., Mr. Thomas Chambers, M.P., Rev. Dr. Liddon, Mr. B. Moran, Professor Huxley, Rev. Dr. Jobson, Rev. Dr. Allan, Mr. James Knowles, M. de Somerard, &c.

After the preliminary toasts had been proposed,

The Lord Mayor said—I have the great pleasure of proposing to you the healths of my distinguished guests, Monsieur Léon Say, the Perfect of the Seine, and Monsieur Vautrein, President of the Municipal Council; and it is a source of satisfaction to me to be enabled to continue that series of courtesies which have been from time to time exchanged between the municipal authorities of the city of Paris and the city of London. During the last half century the two great nations of France and England have been allied in the bonds of peace and amity, each in its own way contributing in the departments of art, of literature, and of science—and so advancing the civilization of the world. Long may these peaceful efforts and friendly rivalries continue! The city of Paris has been an object of solicitude during the present year to whole the civilized world. We have all thought of her in her sorrows and trials as of a city not belonging to France only but to the whole world; and England has recollected her special claims upon her sympathy. To use the language of an eloquent divine, one of our committee, whom I regret not to see present with us now—"Paris, the capital of France, the Athens of modern refinement, the clear luminous eye of Europe, the bright star of the morning which has heralded many a glorious day in the progress of humanity—a city of saintly and illustrious names which are the glory of all lands—St. Louis and Gerson, Coligny and Duplessis, Morny, Descartes, and Cuvier L'Hopital and D'Aguesseau, Bossuet and Fénélon, Pascal and Racine, and, coming to our own day, Lacordaire and Montalembert. Let us think that in these, and many more of its sons, it has embraced whatever is gracious and generous, benignant and chivalrous in former ages, and in present enlivening, illuminating, engaging, attracting the best affections round the noblest of human pursuits. Let us think of it as the nurse of some of the tenderest feelings of the human heart, now so surely writing; as the second home, may we not say, to many an English and many an American household, bound up with the dear memories of our own past years, of the thought of happy days and delightful converse. Let us unfold these thoughts in the familiar framework and form of that beautiful city, its encircling hills, its abounding river, its glorious quays, its brilliant streets, its world-historic squares, its spacious palaces, its venerable churches, its magnificent museums, its lengthened avenues, its lovely gardens, the glory of the world's greatness, the forms of the gaiety of the human heart, the joy of the whole earth." (Cheers.) These are the feelings which have animated the City of London and the people of this country to show sympathy with the City of Paris in her sudden and unexpected trials in the only way open to us. That sympathy has been received in the spirit which suggested it, and it is a high gratification to the City of London to receive such distinguished men as are now present, to renew afresh those bonds of friendship which have been long established between the two municipalities, and to offer, on a small scale indeed, those hospitalities which I have more than once experienced from the City of Paris in that noble and graceful form which there is so well understood. Monsieur Léon Say, the Prefect of the Seine, has already an European reputation for large and philosophic views, and well supports the reputation of his distinguished ancestor, whose works on Political Economy are so well known; he has a great reputation in that branch of government which he has to deal with—commerce and revenue,—and is a distinguished advocate of those principles of Free Trade which we so warmly adopt, and by which we have been so materially benefited. Monsieur Vautrein has been twice elected President of the Municipal Council of Paris, and represents here that important body. He is most welcome here on that account, and likewise for the great personal distinction which he has won. In proposing the health of these distinguished citizens of Paris I know I shall be most heartily supported, and you will join me in giving them a most cordial welcome to the City of London. (Cheers.)

M. Leon Say, on rising to acknowledge the toast, was loudly cheered. The following is a translation of his peech:—My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am happy to thank you, my Lord Mayor, as well as the members of the Committee, for the help which you forwarded and distributed to the inhabitants of the city of Paris after the raising of the siege. For more than five months we were separated from the rest of France and of the world; and we believed for the moment that the nineteenth century no longer existed, and that the Middle Ages had returned. It was while we were still under the influence of this feeling that we received the good news that human solidarity was still comprehended somewhere. The love of doing good had not yet disappeared from the world. You showed us this first. That was a moral alleviation to us, and at the same time a physical one, and in my character of one of the representatives of Paris, I thank you for it. I also thank you for it as Prefect. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you have recalled the fact that I sprang from a race of economists; but I cannot forget that my ancestor, Jean Baptiste Say, was a disciple of your great Adam Smith. That was the lamp at which my ancestor lighted his torch; I hold it as firmly as I can. Faithful to this past, I continue to defend the true principles of free trade in common with a large number of eminent men in my country. But we in France are placed in peculiar circumstances, which are not perhaps sufficiently known in England. The situation of free traders is a difficult one; moreover it is rarely that people see things in France from the point of view of the consumer; and even among those who defend us it is the point of view of the producer which predominates. We are, too, placed behind a barrier, and that barrier is the Treaty of Commerce between France and England. It would be a great misfortune if that treaty were repudiated. (Cheers.) From the events of which France has lately been the scene result two facts—one political, the other commercial—which it is well to bring into view. The political fact is, that it is not possible to establish in France a stable Government after the shocks we have sustained unless the Conservative party plays a conspicuous part in public affairs. Now, the Conservative party in France, as everywhere else, has in general but little tenderness for commercial liberty. We cannot hope that it will second us in the name of that liberty with much ardour; and the necessity under which we are placed of re-establishing the bases upon which every society must rest compels us to pay the utmost attention to that party. As to the commercial fact, it is evident that the recent events through which we have passed have brought about a loss of capital, the necessary consequence of which must be an increase of the expenses of production. Our manufacturers evidently find themselves in a position of inferiority as compared with those of all other countries, by reason of that rise in the cost of production. We are obliged to take this into account, but it follows that the status quo of the duties are equivalent in the case of the English producer to a diminution of tariff, and that some provisions, if they were necessary, would only bring things back to their former state. I am happy to see that the French Government has the greatest desire to maintain the treaty, and that its sense of responsibility renders more and more improbable a rupture of the treaty. It is evident that if the treaty were broken the result would be to give an impetus to the Protectionist party, the consequences of which would be disastrous to both countries. (Cheers.) The events which have just occurred must develop our mutual relations. Those relations are eminently profitable to all, and they tend, unless we are deceived, as to the state of civilisation, to consolidate the peace of the world. You have done much to cement the union of the two nations by your own union in benevolence, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Loud cheers.)

M. Gavard briefly responded.

M. Vautrein, who was also cordially received, responded in French to the following effect:—I come in the name of the City of Paris to convey to the great City of London and to the Lord Mayor, its worthy representative, the sincere expression of our thanks for the marks of sympathy which you showed us after the siege of Paris, in sending to the population, who had suffered so much, provisions for their relief. My Lord Mayor, we bore well our distress during that long siege. When, shut up within our walls, we determined to resist at all costs, it was not our own cause merely that we were defending. Fighting to preserve entire our dear country we were maintaining also the cause of right, and the independence and the dignity of peoples. (Cheers.) In our misfortunes bitter words were not spared us. The silence of other nations stunned our minds and weighed upon our consciences, and we learned to count only upon God and upon ourselves. At that moment, however, we heard a friendly voice coming to us from England. The great City of London said to the capital of France, "No, we do not forget; your misfortunes touch our hearts, and we desire to give you a mark of our warmest sympathy." (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, permit me now to tell you that the City of London did more for the alliance of the two peoples by that one spontaneous act, than the most formal treaties could ever have done. Obeying a noble sentiment of humanity and of sympathy, the City of London cemented for the present and for the future a lasting alliance between the two countries. (Cheers.) Our disasters have been great; but the firm resolve of France is to repair them by order, economy, and by stable institutions. In our history we have seen greater misfortunes, but France has always risen from them stronger and greater than before. With wisdom in the conduct of our political affairs, the future will restore to us everything we have lost. Already, in the matter of the public loan, you have seen how the appeal of the Government, after the clear and honest explanation of our situation by our worthy President, M. Thiers, has everywhere been responded to. Moreover, when the City of Paris asked for the sums necessary to meet the wants of her situation, French and foreign capitalists offered her twenty times over the three hundred and fifty millions of francs which she required. The arms of Paris bear the figure of a ship, the emblem of our ancient city, and the motto of our ancestors was, "Fluctuat nec mergitur"—(it is borne by waves and it does not sink). We may take those words also for the motto of France; for she may be storm-beaten, but she will never go down. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, we shall have carefully to watch our finances in order to meet the charges which press upon us. The best way will assuredly be to maintain and to develop the commercial relations of nations; and the modifications which may be mutually agreed upon in our treaties should only be as regards details, and should respect those great commercial principles the truth of which cannot be overlooked. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I congratulate myself on having had the honour to represent before you, in conjunction with our honourable Prefect of the Seine, M. Léon Say, the Municipal Council and the city of Paris. I have long since learned, from old and past friendships, to appreciate the loyal English character, and I shall convey to my fellow citizens the cordial reception which we have received from you. I drink to the health of my Lord Mayor of London, and to the prosperity of this great city. (Loud cheers.)

THE STOCKWELL MURDER.

At Lambeth Police-court on 19th Oct. the Rev. John Selby Watson, late Headmaster of the Stockwell Grammar School, who had resided at 28, St. Martin's-road, Lambeth, was further examined before Mr. Ellison charged with murdering his wife, Annie Watson, on Sunday, the 8th inst., and also with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of prussic acid on the 11th instant.

The prisoner, who was brought from Horsemonger-lane Gaol in a cab, was at 12 o'clock placed in the dock, but was allowed a seat. He exhibited the same quiet demeanour as on his previous examination.

The Hon. Mr. Thesiger (instructed by Mr. W. T. Fraser) appeared for the prisoner. No counsel appeared on the other side.

While the evidence was being read over by the Chief Clerk, the prisoner appeared deeply affected, and the gaoler gave him a glass of water.

The evidence of the female servant Pyne having been read,

Mr. Thesiger put a few questions to her.

The witness said in answer that her master and mistress had not gone to church together so much of late. She did not know where they went to church; her master went alone. She believed to preach, and that was the reason Mrs. Watson did not go with him. Since her master had lost the situation of Headmaster of Stockwell Grammar School he had stayed very much in the house, and had occupied himself in his library in reading and writing. Her master and mistress usually sat together. They seemed to live happily together.

Mr. G. P. Rugg, surgeon, was then called and examined. He said—I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. Watson, assisted by Mr. Pope, the divisional surgeon. The body was well nourished. A large contused and lacerated wound of irregular triangular shape appeared on the posterior angle of the right parietal bone. A little in front of this there was a lacerated wound of two inches in length extending to the bone. Immediately in front there was another wound of a similar shape, also extending to the bone. To the right of the last there was an irregular triangular contused wound about two inches in length and breadth, causing a fracture of the bone. In front of this were two other lacerated wounds, each of about an inch and a half in length. To the right, at the juncture of the temporal and parietal bones, there was a wound an inch in length, of irregular, triangular shape. On the forehead, above the right brow, extending diagonally from the centre of the forehead, was an irregular lacerated wound about two inches in length. The mouth was closed and drawn to the left side, lips compressed, and under lip contused on the right side. Nothing remarkable about the external appearance of the face except a small contused wound under the chin as if caused by falling. On the right arm were two small wounds over the fleshy part of the arm, a wound also at the elbow joint. Several contusions on the right hand; also bruises on the left arm, and on the back of one hand a skin wound about two inches in length, and minor ones on the fingers. The witness then proceeded at some length to describe the dreadful nature of the fractures of the skull internally and externally.

Mr. Ellison—Have you examined the bottle that was found by the witness Pyne.

Witness—No; it has since been in the hands of the police.

Mr. Ellison (to Mr. Pope)—Have you anything further to add to that mentioned by Dr. Rugg?

Mr. Pope (who was sworn)—No; nothing material. I assisted in the examination and confirm his evidence.

Dr. Rugg having been recalled, in answer to Mr. Ellison, said death was the result of the fractures of the skull causing pressure on the brain, which was evidenced by the mouth being drawn on one side. This showed apoplectic symptoms. There was an extravasation of blood about the brain, which would cause that drawing in of the mouth.

Police-sergeant Hazell, of the W Division, said—At a quarter before 1 o'clock on Wednesday evening last I was called to 28, St. Martin's-street, by Dr. Rugg. From what I was told I went to a room and saw the body of the deceased. She was in a sitting position, her head all over blood.

Mr. Ellison—How was she sitting?

Witness—Upon the floor. There was a blanket over her body. Upon going into the library Dr. Rugg handed me three letters, a small bottle, and a key. Dr. Rugg read one letter, which induced me to go to the bedroom, and there I saw the prisoner in bed. I told him he must consider himself in custody for murdering his wife. He said, "I suppose so; don't be violent." I said no violence would be used. He turned his head, and said, "I am ill." On the 15th inst., in some drawers in a dressing-room I found the shirt produced among some clean linen. The two wristbands had been cut off, and I could not find them. Stains of blood were upon the sleeves.

By Mr. Thesiger—The door of the room was not fastened.

Inspector Davis, of the W Division, said—On the 11th inst. I received the letters and a bottle, which I have since ascertained contained prussic acid.

Mr. Thesiger—Have you analyzed it?

Witness—No. After I afterwards found smears of blood on the floor leading from the library to the door of the room in which deceased was found. Under the library carpet I found marks of a deal of blood, and the window frame also had evidently had blood upon it. There were several marks of blood on the wire blind, and marks as of blood on the back part of a large arm-chair. In the dressing-room at the rear of the bedroom I found a pair of man's drawers and a pair of trousers and a waistcoat, with evident marks of blood upon them. I also found a sponge with blood upon it, and some light coloured hair. Upon seeing prisoner, and telling him the charge, he made no reply at that time. I told him he would have to get out of bed and dress himself. He said, "Where will you take me?" and I told him to the Brixton Station. While he was dressing I asked him for the shirt and coat he had worn the previous Sunday. He wanted to know why, and I told him his drawers and waistcoat had been found. He then told me the coat was hanging up, and I found it. Upon the sleeves are marks of blood. I afterwards found the large cavalry pistol produced having marks of blood upon it. The woodwork of the pistol was split. I have also found a new hammer and an old one in the house, and a coil of rope in the library. The rope was wrapped in paper.

Mr. Ellison—Is the rope new?

Witness—Yes. I have found out where it was purchased. Upon entering the library I found a piece of paper on the library table. The edge of the inkstand rested upon it. It had some Latin words written upon it.

The translation is as follows:—

"Happy in almost all things except so far as concerns women. It has often hurt one who loved once to persist in loving."

By Mr. Thesiger—I found the piece of paper before Mr. Watson was taken away. It was as paper would be placed to prevent it being blown away. There appeared to be no concealment of it. The paper had been removed from one part of the table to another, but not by the prisoner, I should say. When I got the pistol from the drawer I had received information from an officer of its being in a particular drawer. The pair of drawers found in the prisoner's dressing-room are stained with blood. They were in a basket with a dirty cravat and pocket handkerchief. There was nothing more in that basket. The trousers and waistcoat were taken off the bed by Dr. Rugg and handed to me. This was after prisoner was taken into custody.

Mr. John Felis, chymist, of Clapham-park-road, said—I have known the prisoner for 20 years. On Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., between 10 and 11 o'clock, the prisoner came and said he required some prussic acid of Scheele's strength, and I advised him to have some other. The prisoner would not. I let him have two drams, which I put in a sealed bottle labelled in a proper manner. The prisoner took it away with him. I do not think the bottle produced is the one I gave him. Prisoner told me he wanted it medicinally.

Mr. Ellison—Did he say it was for himself?

Witness—No; he did not. I have a book bearing prisoner's signature when he bought the acid. Prisoner has had prussic acid before from me.

The Clerk—How often?

Witness—I only remember once before, about 12 months ago.

Mr. Ellison (to Dr. Rugg)—Can you tell me if it is prussic acid in the bottle, or not?

Dr. Rugg—Not now. I wish to say, with regard to the bottle, that prisoner told me he had rubbed off the label, so that the chymist should not get into any trouble.

Mr. Ellison—There must be an examination of the bottle.

The witness Pyne was recalled, and in answer to the magistrate said she believed the bottle produced was the one found by the bedside of the prisoner.

Mr. Ellison (to Dr. Rugg)—Where did you first see the bottle?

Dr. Rugg—On the chest of drawers in the prisoner's bedroom.

By direction of the magistrate the witness Pyne was shown the shirt and pair of drawers. She said they looked like Mr. Watson's. The clothes were also like his. The sponge was similar to one that used to be upon the dressing room washstand.

Mr. Ellison said there must be an examination of the stains found on the clothes, and also as to what had been the contents of the bottle. He thought it might have been done before. The case would be remanded for that purpose.

Dr. Rugg said he was not an adept in analyzing.

Mr. Ellison said it would not take long to produce some evidence as to the bottle and stains upon the clothes.

Dr. Rugg said it would take two or three days.

Mr. Thesiger then applied to have possession given up of Mr. Watson's house and property. He said the police had been some time in possession of the house, as also of the money and of the property. He had to ask that possession might be given up.

Mr. Ellison inquired of Inspector Davis whether there was any necessity further to retain possession of the house.

Inspector Davis thought not.

Mr. Ellison asked to whom possession was to be given.

Mr. Thesiger said to Mr. Fraser, the solicitor to Mr. Watson.

Mr. Ellison saw no objection, and made the order as required. He formally remanded the prisoner until next week.

On hearing the remand the prisoner, who had during the greater part of the examination kept his head down, looked up, and quietly followed Oakes, the gaoler, out of court.

After partaking of some refreshment, the prisoner, who is said to be in his 68th year, was conveyed in a cab by Oakes, accompanied by Mr. Fraser, his solicitor, to Horsemongerlane Gaol.

THE PROTECTION OF PERJURY.

(*The Press*, Oct. 14.)

Some of those persons who doubt whether our Indian Empire is worth quite as much as it costs us, may perhaps be reassured by a petition just presented to the Governor-General. To regard a dependency in the light of a safety-valve, or lightning conductor, is not perhaps disinterested; it might even be called a little selfish; but it is sometimes very natural. If India carries off neither our surplus labour nor our convicts, she diverts a considerable amount of legislative genius much too experimental in its tendencies for the comfort of those among whom it resides. The theoretical lawyer who evolves systems of jurisprudence from his inner consciousness, may, sooner or later, if he have the gift of exposition, anticipate an opportunity of trying his first principles appropriately upon a tolerably primitive Aryan community. It would be ungenerous and, we suppose, in a certain sense, unjust, not to admire the amiable ingenuousness which characterises a good many of the objections urged by law reformers like Mr. Trollope, and by other gentlemen whose views of jurisprudence display almost as airy an imaginativeness as the productions of a novelist. But it would be perhaps only too logical not to see that law by its own existence assumes the antecedent existence of dishonesty, but their suggestions betray an enviable unacquaintance with the practical bearing of this ugly truth. Whoever may be the particular inventors entitled to the credit of the Indian Evidence Bill appear to have regarded the question from the point of view which might be taken by an affectionate child who had seen his father forced to speak the truth under cross-examination. They do not seem to have got much beyond the time-honoured traditions of "Lawyer Shark" or "Counsellor Crafty." At the very best, their nearest approach to realism would appear to have been an indignant study of Sergeant Buzfuz's misconduct in the authoritative case of Bardell v. Pickwick. The whole of the sections from 140 to 158 (inclusive) must have been framed upon the supposition that all witnesses are candid, and that all advocates practising in India are ready to become the dishonorable instruments of personal malice. No witness is to be compelled to answer any question which bears solely upon his credibility, and whether he consents or refuses to answer, no evidence shall be given either of his reply or his refusal, except he come to be indicted for perjury. But this is not all. It is further enacted that no such question shall be asked, except upon the express written instruction of the client or his agent. Any barrister, attorney, or pleader, putting such a question without such authority, shall be held to have committed a contempt of court. It might be supposed that the witness was now sufficiently protected. Setting aside altogether the cases where the principal is forsworn, unskilled, or ignorant, it would still seem almost impossible that a large proportion of the questions by which a witness's credibility is best and most commonly tested, could, if this Bill should pass, ever be asked again in India. All the surprises by which a false witness who has prepared his story can be trapped into belying himself—all the unexpected suggestions and revelations which arise in the course of skilful cross-examination, are things as to the permissibility of which only the advocate originating them can decide. If his client were prepared for any particular contingency such as this bill contemplates, the hostile witness would probably be properly silenced. It might possibly be supposed that the client, if he happened to be present, would mend this difficulty by authorising on the spot any question which his counsel saw fit to ask. If that could safely be done, the interruption of the cause, the distraction of the attention of the tribunal, and the time and warning given to an untrustworthy witness would perhaps be the worst of the mischief. But the authors of the Indian Evidence Bill have, at this point, ingeniously contrived to establish a diversity of interest between the advocate and his client. We have stated that the former is to be held guilty of contempt if, without authority in writing, he puts a question bearing solely and unfavourably upon the character of the witness. But the "authority" in question must be of a particular degree of comprehensiveness and stringency. The Court may demand to look at it, may pronounce it insufficient, and upon that ground may treat the barrister as guilty of contempt as though he had received no instruction whatever. Counsel, therefore, must in self-defence induce their clients to give them as large and emphatic a sanction as possible, and if the old rule which regarded the communications of lawyer and client as privileged were still allowed to operate, sufficient sanction would probably be given in such cases without much hesitation. But that essential rule is for this purpose abrogated. The client authorising the questions of his advocate will authorise them at his peril. Again, the Court is to step in and may, if it sees fit, impound the "written instructions," with a view to future proceedings for libel. The judge may write upon this unlucky document a memorandum identifying it, and specifying time, place, occasion, and the person by whom it was asked, and shall then deliver it to the witness. What use he is expected to make of it may be guessed from the following provision, "On the production in any civil or criminal proceeding of any document purporting to be such a document, the Court shall presume that it is genuine, and that the person signing it published the imputation suggested by it with the intention of harming the reputation of the person of whom it was asked." With the advocate striving to make his client guarantee him against being committed for contempt, and the client guarding himself against being coerced or urged into making himself indictable for libel, the least honest witness ought certainly to have an easy time of it. Section 158 indeed, providing, as it does, that "the judge may ask any question he pleases, in any form, at any time, of any witness, about any fact," appears as though it were designed to compensate for the paralysis which the preceding sections certainly inflict upon the Bar; but this is not so. That section concludes with a stipulation that the power thus conferred upon the bench shall not extend to questions which the witness might refuse to answer if they were put by the opposite party. The gentlemen who have petitioned against the final ratification of this extremely original bill, have been at the pains of illustrating in detail the tendency of its principal provisions, and have especially instanced the Tichborne case. The idea of Sir John Coleridge or Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stopping every five minutes to extract a written indemnity from a cautious client or his attorney, is certainly grotesque enough. But it does not add materially to the humourousness of the India Evidence Bill. And, however our Indian fellow-subjects may feel, Englishman perhaps derive additional relish from the reflection that all this facetiousness might be tried at home if there did not exist such an adjurable field for its indulgence abroad.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—The pleasant root of the *Helianthus tuberosus* is a valuable constituent of table resources. It is the tuberous rooted sunflower, and though its flowers are seldom seen in England, in more genial Italy it is supposed to rest its golden eyes on the sun, watch him through his course, and hang westward when he sinks. From this circumstance it is called in Italian speech *Girasole*, which some English wiseacre chose to confound with Jerusalem, so that the vegetable is to this day called the Jerusalem artichoke, and not only so, but the soup made from it is designated Palestine soup, so that we are pledged to maintain the foolish inaccuracy by a double bond—and the mistake must live whilst our cuisine retains the tuber in its service.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight.....1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand .....1s. 10¼d. "
On Paris—6 months' sight .....243 Francs.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at two per cent. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay. | Calcutta.
Kurrachee. | Madras.
Lahore. | Agra.
Hongkong. | Shanghai.
Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS—
The Bank of England.
Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
The National Bank of Scotland.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,
JUST LANDED.
WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES.....Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS..... 8
WALNUT 10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA..... 1
Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Directors.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.
Medical Adviser.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital
Policyholders' Auditor.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
Bankers.
The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Mandy and Fletcher.
Secretary for Western India.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THIS COMPANY.
1.—Economical Management.
2.—Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
3.—Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
4.—A return of 40 per cent. of the Premiums is guaranteed to Insurers on the With Profit Scale after the Third year, with prospect of further participation quinquennially.
5.—Entire Direction in India.
6.—Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

AGENTS.
Agra ..... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Ahmedabad ..... Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Agra Savings Bank.
Allahabad ..... Allahabad Bank.
Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allyghur ..... C. W. Kinloch, Esq.
Anka ..... F. J. V. Minchin, Esq
Aurungabad ..... G. E. King, Esq.
Bareilly ..... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Barods ..... Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Belgaum ..... H. Fortescue Coleman, Esq.
Benares ..... Dr. E. J. Lazarus.
Berpore ..... Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co.
Bombay ..... Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co.
Broach ..... Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Buxar ..... Philip W. Carter, Esq.
The Bank of Calcutta.
Calcutta ..... Messrs. W. H. Fitze & Co.
Messrs. Barham, Hill & Co.
Calicut ..... Messrs. D. Manockjee & Co.
Messrs. Andrew, Irvine & Co.
Cannanore ..... Messrs. Heerjee M. and Sons.
Carwar District ..... H. B. Major, Esq.
Cashmere ..... Jamsetjee's Sons.
Cawnpore ..... Bank of Upper India.
Cochin ..... Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
Coconada ..... Messrs. Bowdeg Brothers & Co.
Compta ..... Ludha Dewakur, Esq.
Cuttack ..... Messrs. Scott & Co.
Darjeeling ..... Messrs. Begrie & Co.
Delhi ..... Delhi and London Bank.
Dinapore ..... Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co
Furozepur, ... Jamsetjee's Sons.
Ganjam ..... F. J. V. Minchin, Esq.
Goa ..... H. B. Major, Esq.
Gopanlpore ..... F. J. V. Minchin, Esq.
Gwalior ..... Messrs. N. Lewin & Co.
Howrah ..... Messrs. Rushton Brothers.
Hyderabad (Sind) ..... Dyramjee Merwanjee, Esq.
Do. (Deccan) ..... Cursetjee & Co.
Jaffna (Ceylon) ..... J. C. Geddes, Esq.
Jelalum ..... Messrs. Jehangheer and Co.
Jubbulpore ..... Messrs Howard Brothers.
Julundur ..... Jamsetjee's Sons.
Julpigori ..... Messrs. C. P. Kruger and Co.
Messrs. Noonan, Maher & Co.
Kurrachee ..... Messrs. Jehangheer and Co.
T. W. Leth, Esq.
Lahore ..... Punjab Bank.
Jamsetjee's Sons.
Delhi and London Bank.
Lucknow ..... Oudh and United Service Bank,
Bank of Upper India.
Henry F. Gilby, Esq.
Madras ..... Messrs. Bowden Brothers & Co.
Mangalore ..... Messrs. H. Mann & Co.
Masulipatam ..... Messrs. Maiden & Co.
Meen Meer ..... Jamsetjee's Sons.
Mhow ..... Jeewunjee Eduljee's Sons.
Mirzapore ..... Messrs. Howard Brothers.
Mongiyr ..... Messrs. Thomas & Co.
Punjab Bank.
Moultan ..... Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
W. H. Porter, Esq.
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot) ... Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co.
Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co.
Murree ..... Punjab Bank.
Messrs. Jehangheer & Co
Murree Hill ..... Delhi and London Bank.
Mussoorie ..... Mussoorie Savings Bank.
Mysore ..... J. W. Hayes, Esq.
Nagpore ..... Messrs. Howard Brothers.
Narrakal ..... Messrs. Aspinwall & Co.
Nassick ..... Byramjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.
Negapatam ..... Messrs. Oliver & Co.
Nynee Tal ..... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Oomrawuttee ..... C. W. Collins, Esq.
Pynany (Straits Settlements) ..... Messrs. Lorrain, Gillespie & Co.
W. G Doyle, Esq.
Peshawur ..... Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Phillour ..... Jamsetjee's Sons.
Poona ..... Frank Orr, Esq.
Rajcote ..... Messrs. Manockjee Anderjee & Co
Rangoon ..... F. N. Burn, Esq.
Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co.
Rawul Pindee ..... Punjab Bank.
Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Rutnagherry ..... Keshew Gunshet, Esq.
Sangor ..... J. A. Withall, Esq.
Sealkote ..... Jamsetjee's Sons.
Cursetjee & Co.
Secunderabad ..... M. Seshanaya Moodeliar, Esq.
Shanghai ..... Messrs. Chapman, King. & Co.
Sholapore ..... L. H. Butcher, Esq.
Simla ..... Simla Bank Corporation.
Sukkur ..... Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Surat ..... Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Tuticorin ..... F. Aldersey, Esq.
Umballa ..... Simla Bank Corporation
Vingoria ..... H. B. Major, Esq
Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.
By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

London Agents.
Messrs. M. S. REED & Co., 164, Fleet Street, E.C.

Law Agent for Recovery of Claims on the "Albert."
JAMES HASWELL, Esq., Writer to H. M.'s Signet.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares